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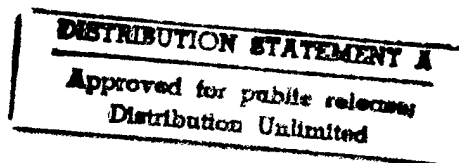
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JPRS-CPS-85-103

4 October 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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4 October 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST ASIA

- RENMIN RIBAO on Hu Yaobang Meeting With DPRK Youth Delegation
(Xu Baokang; RENMIN RIBAO, 25 Aug 85)..... 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

- Sihanouk Proposes Informal International Meeting
(XINHUA, 6 Sep 85)..... 3
- Thai Senior Official on Cambodian Issue
(XINHUA, 6 Sep 85)..... 4
- KPNLF To Put More Emphasis on Political Work
(XINHUA, 6 Sep 85)..... 5
- XINXUA Reports 9 Sep Coup in Thailand Aborted
(XINHUA, 9 Sep 85)..... 6
- XINHUA Reports on Thai State of Emergency
(XINHUA, 9 Sep 85)..... 7
- Thai Official Predicts SRV Offensive Less Fierce
(XINHUA, 14 Sep 85)..... 8
- New Zealand's Lange Stresses Anti-Nuclear Policy
(XINHUA, 11 Sep 85)..... 9

Philippine Students Protest National Service Law (XINHUA, 10 Sep 85).....	10
Briefs	
New Zealand, U.S. Relations	11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC Official on Strengthening CYL Work During Reform (Liu Yandong; ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 17 Aug 85).....	12
Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun Mourn CPPCC Member's Death (XINHUA, 7 Sep 85).....	21
Xi Zhongxun Marks Jiu San Society Anniversary (XINHUA, 2 Sep 85).....	22
XINHUA Urges Publicizing Deeds of Advanced Persons (XINHUA, 4 Sep 85).....	26
Commentator Urges Youths To Contribute to Modernization (ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 27 Aug 85).....	27
Educational Reform in Beijing University Discussed (Xia Ji; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 23, 10 Jun 85).....	30
Li Peng Interviewed on Education (LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 28, 15 Jul 85).....	34
Briefs	
Demand To Punish Hooligans	40
Presidential Decree No 28	40

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Henan Deputy Secretary on Party Rectification (Henan Provincial Service, 11 Sep 85).....	41
Guangxi Holds Conference on Fighting Disasters, Restored Production (Guangxi Regional Service, 3 Sep 85).....	42
Hubei Leaders Attend Education Work Conference (Hubei Provincial Service, 11 Sep 85).....	43

Briefs		
	Cadre Retention of Positions	44
	CPC Secretary Visits Teachers	44
	Views on Educational Reform	44
	Circular on Army Service Registration	45
	Public Security Commends Policemen	45

SOUTHWEST REGION

Briefs		
	Guizhou Leaders Receive Lecturers' Group	46

NORTH REGION

	Hebei People's Congress Standing Committee Meeting Opens (HEBEI RIBAO, 23 Aug 85).....	47
	Tianjin's Ni Zhifu Speaks at Ideological Meeting (TIANJIN RIBAO, 28 Aug 85).....	48
	CYL Role Cited in Achieving Prosperity for Rural Areas (Jiang Feng; ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN [CHINA YOUTH], No 4, Apr 85).....	54
	Party Establishes Ties With Households To Promote Farm Policies (Ren Jie; XUEXI YU YANJIN [STUDY AND RESEARCH], No 5, May 85).....	60
Briefs		
	Bu He Speaks at Forum of Writers, Artists	65
	Decision on Personnel Changes	65
	Hebei Officials Honor Martyrs	65

NORTHWEST REGION

Briefs		
	Meeting Marking Teachers' Day	66

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

	Report on PLA Modernization Efforts (Clare Hollingworth; PACIFIC DEFENCE REPORTER, 1 Sep 85).....	67
	Shandong Holds Military Conscription Work Conference (Shandong Provincial Service, 4 Sep 85).....	69

PRC Navy Commander on Situation in Pacific (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 1 Sep 85)	70
---	----

Briefs

Military Academy Science Prize	71
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NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON HU YAOBANG MEETING WITH DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

HK300612 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by reporter Xu Baokang [1776 1405 1660]: "Hu Yaobang Meets Korean Youth Friendship Delegation"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 August, the Beida Room of the Great Hall of the PEOPLE was filled with a warm, friendly and joyous atmosphere. General Secretary Hu Yaobang affectionately received all members of the Korean Youth Friendship Delegation coming to China for a Sino-Korean friendly get-together, and posed with them.

At 3 in the afternoon, Comrade Hu Yaobang, together with Xi Zhongxun, Hao Jianxiu, and other comrades, walked briskly into the Great Hall to affectionately shake hands with those Korean friends waiting there, and said, "Welcome." This was greeted with thunderous applause. Hu Yaobang and other comrades posed with all members of the visiting delegation. During the meeting, the Korean friendship delegation presented General Secretary Hu Yaobang with a large-sized embroidered "picture of a pine crane [song he 2646 7729-- a symbol of longevity]." Cheers of "Korean-Chinese friendship" and "Kim Il-sung, Hu Yaobang" kept breaking out from the Great Hall.

After the interview, Comrade Hu Yaobang talked with the leading members of the visiting Korean friendship delegation. He said: Yesterday the comrades of the CPC Central Committee welcomed you. Today I welcome you on behalf of the party Central Committee and the older generation. It is a visit of great significance, with 500 of you coming to China for a get-together at this time. Our two parties, two countries, and two peoples have had a militant friendship for several decades. Your visit shows that the younger generations of the two countries want to carry on and develop such friendship.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Our two countries are both socialist states and close neighbors. Their interests have been and are closely linked in the past, at present and in the future. The consolidation and development of the great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples not only accord with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries but also promote peace and stability in Asia and other parts of the world.

Yi Yong-su, head of the Korean Youth delegation and chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, conveyed regards of

President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il to Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders of China.

Yi Yong-su said: Since our arrival in China, we have seen the role that the Chinese people and the youth play in socialist modernization. This points to the strength of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people and the youth united around the party Central Committee. Our Korean people and youth treat the achievements of the Chinese people and the youth as their own and are very happy about it. We offer our heartfelt congratulations.

Yi Yong-su said: On our current visit to China, we hope to have more contacts with the Chinese people and the youth. The aim is to get acquainted with China's actual conditions and learn from the Chinese people and the youth.

After the meeting, the Korean youth friendship delegation went to Zhongnanhai to visit Chairman Mao's former residence.

Wang Zhaoguo and Liu Tingdong, secretary of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, and all other members of the secretariat attended the meeting. Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China, was also present.

CSO: 4005/1428

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK PROPOSES INFORMAL INTERNATIONAL MEETING

OWO61952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 5 September (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, today proposed that France host an international "cocktail party" to bring together the Kampuchean factions and countries concerned to find an honorable compromise to the Kampuchean problem.

Sihanouk, who arrived here yesterday, told reporters he hoped an informal gathering would be held in Paris in the near future. "I have taken the step to propose an unofficial informal meeting as a first step," he said after talks with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas.

Dumas was very "prudent," Sihanouk said, and "did not accept that proposal immediately." He added that the French foreign minister assured him France will do its utmost to help the Kampuchean people win peace and national independence.

Sihanouk said he hoped that with the help of France and other countries supporting the Kampuchean people, all the parties involved in the war would negotiate to end the war. "We hope to be a friend of Vietnam, but Vietnam must recognize Kampuchea's right of independence," he said.

He said the Kampuchean people are suffering from the war and they should be helped to regain peace. "But, that should be a peace with dignity and peace with freedom; and the peace which cannot help Kampuchea restore independence is unacceptable," he said.

Sihanouk said the negotiation can be held at whatever places. However, he noted that an international conference on Kampuchea should be held in Geneva rather than other places, adding that the 1954 Geneva Conference played an important role in solving the Indochina issue.

Sihanouk will go to Rome for a visit after a short stopover here.

According to an AFP report, Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said he will leave here Sunday for the United States to ask for U.S. military aid for the Kampuchean coalition. He arrived here on 3 September.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI SENIOR OFFICIAL ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

OWO62131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1954 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Chaam, Thailand, 6 September (XINHUA)--Thailand and all other justice upholding countries should persist in supporting the Kampuchean resistance struggle against the Vietnamese aggression, Secretary-General of Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri stressed here today.

Speaking at a seminar on Thai international image held by the Foreign Ministry, Prasong said these countries should take a firm stand and make no compromise in this matter, otherwise Vietnam would not forsake its ambition of perpetuating its occupation in Kampuchea.

He said in the 6 years of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnam has suffered both military and political setbacks.

Militarily, though the Vietnamese troops occupied a number of Kampuchean resistance bases in the border districts during the last dry-season offensive, the Kampuchean resistance forces were still waging the guerrilla war in the border area as well as inside Kampuchea, he said. Facts have shown that neither side could win the war in the battlefield, he added.

Diplomatically, the UN resolution demanded the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and that the self-determination of the Kampuchean people be ensured. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) maintained its legitimate seat in the UN and won support from a great majority of nations.

Vietnam, on the other hand, suffered serious economic difficulties. Many Vietnamese fled their country. The Kampuchean people who lived in the areas under Vietnamese control now rose to oppose their occupation and suppression, he continued.

Prasong condemned the Soviet Union for its expansion in Southeast Asia and increasing military presence in the Asia-Pacific region. He continued that the USSR had not shown any change in its policy in Southeast Asia and in supporting Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

He praised China for its present reform. He said China was devoted to the national development and prosperity. It sought to ease international tension and made important contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, he said.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KPNLF TO PUT MORE EMPHASIS ON POLITICAL WORK

OWO61318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, 6 September (XINHUA)--The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) will put more emphasis on political work rather than military activities in its future struggle against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

This was revealed by KPNLF spokesman Vora Kuikanphoul [name as received] in a telephone interview with XINHUA here today.

Political cadres are being sent into their home villages and towns to carry out political work among the masses, he said.

KPNLF is led by Son Sann, prime minister of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It reportedly has 12,000-15,000 resistance fighters.

The approach of shifting efforts from stepping up military activities to concentrating on political work in the interior has been decided among the members of the Executive Committee of the KPNLF, said the spokesman.

He said, "we should do this in order to make our struggle more effective. We will continue to carry our military activities, but the emphasis will be on the political work."

Meanwhile, he said, the KPNLF will also try to concentrate on disciplinary work within its own rank.

CSO: 4000/375

4 October 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA REPORTS 9 SEP COUP IN THAILAND ABORTED

OW091600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, 9 September (XINHUA)--Thai Internal Security Command said it has put down the coup today.

According to radio broadcast of the command, the persons involved in the coup have laid down their weapons and surrendered.

Three persons--an armyman, a foreign TV cameraman and assistant, were killed in the abortive coup which started 6 am here this morning. Of the 59 wounded, more than 40 are armymen, an official of the Internal Security Command disclosed.

He said that the coup authorities had called out 22 tanks and 500 to 600 troops in their action.

Radio of the Thai Internal Security Command said that the situation has returned to normal. Army TV reported that a dozen of tanks around the coup headquarters, the supreme command, had surrendered to the Internal Security. Seen from the TV screen, the yielded tank crew have already gathered in the First Army Corps' headquarters.

TV news showed that the square in front of the supreme command, where peace reigned once more, was crowded with pressmen, photographers and civilians.

CSO: 4000/375

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA REPORTS ON THAI STATE OF EMERGENCY

OWO90906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, 9 September (XINHUA)--State of emergency has been declared in Bangkok by acting Thai Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharanan at 13:05 this afternoon in an official statement.

The statement said that in view of the troubles created by a handful of people in Bangkok and the possible threat to the stability of the whole country, state of emergency should be declared in the capital as of 12:00 today.

The statement added that the government will take stern measures against the trouble-makers involved in the coup launched early this morning. Government troops and police have been sent to trouble spots on crack-down mission, it added.

He called on the citizens to cooperate with the government so as to ensure that the situation returns to normal as soon as possible.

A "revolutionary committee" headed by former deputy Prime Minister Soem Na Nakhon declared this morning its seizure of the state power.

According to a report from Jakarta, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond interrupted a visit to Indonesia and left Jakarta for home aboard a Thai Air Force DC-8.

A statement read by the Thai ambassador to Indonesia before the prime minister's departure said he was returning to lead the country. He had arrived here yesterday on an official visit.

CSO: 4000/375

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL PREDICTS SRV OFFENSIVE LESS FIERCE

OW141158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Bangkok, 14 September (XINHUA)--This year's dry-season offensive by the Vietnamese towards Kampuchea resistance forces will be less fierce in comparison with the previous year, predicted a senior Thai military official.

Declined to be named, the official told the local English newspaper THE NATION REVIEW in a recent interview that Hanoi's dry-season offensive this year will continue to focus on the remaining Kampuchean resistance camps including refugee sites along the Thai-Kampuchea border.

Dry-season in Kampuchea usually begins in October and ends in April next year.

"Vietnamese soldiers have strained themselves in numerous all-out battles with resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It would be difficult for them to continue fighting along this pattern," he added.

Vietnamese incursion of Thai territory will happen again this year, he said.

Kampuchean resistance forces have scored remarkable achievements in penetrating deeper and cutting in the Vietnamese logistics lines and they are in the process of the third mission--to consolidate the support from local people.

He said that so far each of the three resistance forces in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been able to establish contacts and close relations with villagers inside Kampuchea, including the areas around Phnom Penh and the eastern part of Kampuchea.

"If the pattern goes well for another year, the support by villagers around the country will be secured. Guerrilla activities can be fully developed into an open nationwide guerrilla warfare," he remarked.

CSO: 4000/375

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE STRESSES ANTI-NUCLEAR POLICY

OW111623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 11 Sep 85

[text] Wellington, 11 September (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange reaffirmed yesterday that New Zealand would not "surrender" its policy to ban nuclear weapons and this policy was "non-negotiable."

Speaking in parliament, Lange said New Zealand would respect the U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying which ships carried nuclear weapons. "But at the same time, New Zealand is not proposing to surrender its principle that it will not have nuclear weaponry here."

However, he said there were legal problems in drafting New Zealand's anti-nuclear weaponry legislation. One is that under international law, ships in distress must be admitted to ports.

Another involved New Zealand's right to include Cook Strait in the waters from which nuclear ships would be banned. The strait could be "an international designated waterway," he said.

Lange said that under the legislation, which the government has said will be introduced into parliament this year, a court would be given limited length to which it investigates defense and security arrangements in cases where it had been asked to review a decision made by the government.

"It is absolutely certain that it would be contrary to the interests of New Zealand, its allies and its security arrangements if details of security and defense were the subject of public examination by a judge of the high court," he said.

CSO: 4000/375

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE STUDENTS PROTEST NATIONAL SERVICE LAW

OW101622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, 10 September (XINHUA)--Several hundred students held here this afternoon an anti-government rally near the presidential palace to demand for scrapping the National Service Law.

The rally was organized by the League of Filipino Students (LFS) which claims a membership of 20,000.

The National Service Law obliges all students to render national services to the country. They are civic welfare service, law enforcement service or military service.

According to LFS National Headquarters, students of at least 245 colleges and universities in the country were set to stage today various forms of mass actions against the law.

The students demanded the repeal of the law which, they said, would be an added weight in their already heavy curriculum and would "militarize their schools."

They denounced the law as "unconstitutional and insidious."

Opposition to the National Service Law seems to mount recently. Not only students, but also parents, teachers and school administrators have protested against it, it was reported.

Deputy Defense Minister Jose Crisol earlier told a conference of government officials that the government "is appalled by the intensity of the movement and the law is being attacked at the pulpit and in classrooms."

CSO: 4000/375

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND, U.S. RELATIONS--Wellington, 13 September (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said last night that Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer's visit to the United States is part of "continuing negotiations" with that country, according to a radio broadcast here this morning. Lange said that while Palmer is in the United States he will be conducting talks with U.S. Government officials on the Australia, New Zealand and U.S. pact (ANZUS), and will reiterate New Zealand's policy of banning the entry of ships carrying nuclear weapons. But he said that it was not expected that Palmer would make any great announcement or great statement of resolution in Washington. The New Zealand Cabinet has given Palmer "a clear direction" in which the nuclear ban policy would remain intact. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 13 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/375

4 October 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC OFFICIAL ON STRENGTHENING CYL WORK DURING REFORM

HK030837 Beijing ZHONGGUO GINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of report by Liu Yandong delivered on 11 August 1985 at the CYL national ideological and political work conference: "Strengthen and Improve Ideological and Political Work, Bring Up New People Who Have 'Four Things' in the Course of the Four Modernizations Drive"]

[Text] Comrades: The main theme of our current conference is to study how to further strengthen and improve ideological and political work under the situation of reform and opening up, how to mobilize the whole CYL to make contributions to promoting reform, serving the four modernizations, and bringing up new people. I should like to speak on behalf of the Secretariat of the Central Committee on three points concerning how to train a generation of communist new people who have lofty ideas, high morals and good cultural standards, and good discipline.

I. Having a Clear Understanding From a Strategic Height [word indistinct] the Great Significance of Bringing Up New People Who "Have Four Things"

A leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee explicitly pointed out, after he had listened to the report on the summing up of party rectification work in organs under the CYL Central Committee on 3 June: Training young people as a generation of new communists with lofty ideals, high morals and good cultural standards, and discipline is the starting point and basis of CYL work, and its soul. The entire work of the CYL should be the striving for the fulfilment of this basic task. The instruction of the leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee is a profound generalization and summing up of the CYL work experience over the past few decades. It gives expression to the sincere hope of the party and people in the youth workers and millions upon millions of young people; at the same time, it further points out the orientation of CYL work during the new historical period.

Why do we say that training new people who "have four things" is the soul of CYL work? This is primarily because it is determined by the role, nature, and characteristics of the CYL. The CYL is a school for young people to learn communism in practice. Bringing up people has always been the important function of this school.

Regarding the bringing up of new people who "have four things" as the soul of CYL work is also the strategic need for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, which includes the development of material civilization and a high level of spiritual civilization as well. This magnificent target must be fulfilled by relying on a new generation of new men, who have lofty ideas, high morals and good cultural standards, and discipline.

Regarding the training of new men who "have four things" as the soul of CYL work is needed for ensuring the smooth progress of reform as well. We must unshirkingly take up the historical responsibility, which is beyond doubt. So then, what is the relationship between regarding the training of new men who "have four things" as the soul of CYL work and the guiding idea of "invigorating CYL work with the four modernizations as the center," which we proposed a few years back?

We hold that there is not contradiction between bringing up new men who "have four things" and the guiding idea of "taking the four modernizations as the center." The slogan of "invigorating CYL work with the four modernizations as the center" was proposed as a thorough negation of the "leftist" slogans of "taking class struggle as the key link" and "making class struggle the main course for young people" when the focus of the party work began to shift onto economic construction. At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CYL Central Committee, held in 1984, we further made correct explanation on the connotation of this guiding idea, namely "playing a role, receiving education, improving abilities, and solving difficult problems." We should say that the guiding idea already includes the essence of bringing up people. We should not draw the conclusion from the new instruction of the leading member of the CPC Central Committee on bringing up new people who "have four things" that a "deviation should be corrected" in "taking the four modernizations as the center." We should say that our understanding of the CYL guiding idea becoming more perfect and complete, and more profound. We hold that the guiding idea of "taking the four modernizations as the center" and the basic task of bringing up new men who "have four things" are in a relationship of dialectical unification. The fine values of the "four things" of young people can only be gradually acquired through tempering and training in the practice of socialist construction. The objective effects of bringing up new men who "have four things" can only be tested in the practice of the four modernizations. The practice of the four modernizations will continuously bring up new men who "have four things," while the new people who "have four things" will in turn continuously push forward the four modernizations.

The work of bringing up new men who "have four things" is very concrete, meticulous, and profound, as well as involving a very wide range. Therefore, all departments under the CYL and all fields should center around bringing up new people who "have four things" in considering and arranging their work, and give expression to it constantly in their work. At present, CYL cadres at all levels should link with the actual conditions of work in their localities and units in studying how to implement this guiding idea in earnest.

In recent years, the independent activities of CYL organizations at all levels have become more and more active with each passing day. Many of the activities

have powerfully pushed forward the four modernizations as well as effectively promoting the healthy growth of young people. However, the activities of some local CYL organizations have been quite busy superficially, but have had little practical effect. The chief reason is that they have failed to organically link their activities well with educating and bringing up people organically; and their activities lack ideological value. In order to raise the ideological value of CYL activities, it is primarily necessary to attach importance to the purpose of such activities. If activities are conducted without caring much about whether they are correct and healthy in their contents, whether they are suited to the actual ideological conditions of young people. While always pursuing fancy styles in form and doing things superficially, they will inevitably become formalistic and fail to play the role of educating young people. In unfolding any future activities, we should concentrate not only on entertaining our young people, but also on educating them in communism. Only when ideological education is linked with the activities will it be possible to help young people to continuously improve their qualities in the "four things."

II. Bring Up a Generation of New People Who "Have Four Things" in an Environment of Reform and Opening Up

Over the past few years, we have persisted in the guiding idea of "taking the four modernizations as the center" in CYL work, and shifted the focus of ideological and political work on to serving economic construction and promoting the growth of qualified people; and we have to a great extent overcome the earlier tendency of "paying lip service." While carrying forward the fine tradition in ideological work, we have stressed creating new methods and new experiences by linking with actual conditions, and attaching attention to linking education with rich and colorful and vivid and vigorous activities. And we have created many good forms of ideological education which are healthy and helpful, and loved by the young people. They have played a positive role in the growth and progress of the young people. At present, the emergence of the patriotic deeds among young people of taking "invigorating the Chinese nation and realizing the four modernizations" as their responsibilities; the momentum of being bent on reform, manifested in the emergence of a large number of young activists in reform; the upsurge of studying, characterized by "showing respect for knowledge and talented people;" and the creative activities of building socialist spiritual civilization, with education in the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" as their content all demonstrates that the CYL ideological and political work is making progress, and is effective.

At present, the reform of the economic structure is developing in depth. It has not only struck powerfully at the old economic mold and social life, but has most profoundly affected the ideology of young people. The political values and ideological level of young people have a bearing on the success or failure of reform and the future of the four modernizations. According to the Marxist view, men change the environment, and vice versa. While studying how to take up the great responsibility of bringing up new people who "have four things," it is primarily necessary for us to have a correct understanding of the times we are living in, the specific historical conditions facing our contemporary youth, and the new tasks presented for the growth of young people and the CYL ideological and political work.

First, reform and opening up have promoted the development of socialist commodity economy, which has provided a broad arena for young people to fully bring into play their wisdom and intelligence. However, without necessary measures, some negative factors of commodity economy may have unfavorable effects on the growth of young people.

The development of socialist commodity economy in a big way will inevitably involve the full use of the function of the law of value, and the opening of an infinite realm of production and circulation, and the exchange market. This will provide young people with greater opportunity and more favorable conditions to bring into full play their wisdom and intelligence. The large number of young directors (or managers) emerging in urban reform, and the large number of specialized households and outstanding households emerging in the rural areas in recent years are vivid examples of talented people brought up in reform and opening up.

However, it is necessary to see that although socialist commodity economy is different from small commodity economy and capitalist commodity economy in nature, it still has some properties of commodity economy, and it will exercise the principle of exchange at equal value and apply the law of value. Under such circumstances, a lack of powerful ideological and political work, a lack of necessary administrative and legal measures, and the principle of commodity exchange at equal value may invade the realm of social and political life. And the tendencies of commercializing everything and "looking forward to money in everything" may emerge among a small number of people. This must be prevented and overcome.

Second, reform and opening up have promoted economic prosperity and an improvement in people's living standards, and provided better material living conditions for the growth of young people. However, if ideological education is relaxed, the tendencies of "caring only for material benefits, paying no attention to lofty ideals, and going after pleasure only, without thinking much of struggle" may emerge among some people.

A leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee has pointed out that reform is for bringing the masses democracy, material benefits, and an improvement of material and cultural life. It will not only be helpful to providing people with better conditions in their study, work, and living, but will enable the people and young people to better understand the advantages of the socialist system and to strengthen their trust in and support for the party.

At the same time, it is also necessary to see that material prosperity cannot automatically bring people spiritual wealth and moral perfection. On the contrary, the one-sided pursuit of material benefits and indulgence in pleasure may lead to the weakening of communist ideology and willpower.

And third, reform and opening up have promoted economic and cultural ties between China and foreign countries which have greatly broadened people's vision and have been favorable to people learning useful things through wide contacts and exchanges, and consolidating and strengthening their own power. However, if everything is absorbed without discrimination, people may be

corrupted by decadent bourgeois ideas. Therefore we must be highly vigilant and adopt resolute measures to resist them, in order to protect the healthy growth of teenagers.

Since the implementation of the policy of opening up to the world, the people and young people of our country have a much broader vision. Through repeated comparison and perception of differences, they have not only seen the gap between China and foreign countries in economic construction, but also have a better understanding of the advantages of the socialist system and the decadence of the capitalist system. They have not only acquired advanced knowledge of science and technology and management abroad, but have stimulated their patriotism and strengthened their sense of responsibility and historical mission.

We can see from the above analysis that we are facing an unprecedented, brand-new environment. It is a good environment which needs and will bring up new people, as well as a complicated environment in which many new situations, new contradictions, and new problems are interwoven. Under the new historical conditions of reform and opening up, the CYL organizations must resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee principle of grasping simultaneously the "two civilizations" if they are to fulfill the strategic task of bringing up new people who "have four things." On the one hand, they should lead young people in plunging themselves into reform and the four modernizations, implementing the party line, principles, and policies, and developing socialist commodity economy in a big way, in order to make contributions to the prosperity of the country and the people; and on the other, it is necessary to advocate the ideology of, faith in, and morals of communism, and to exert their efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization. CYL organizations at all levels should study how to conduct education in acquiring the "four things" among young people in a down-to-earth manner, and work hard to make the education substantial, profound, and specific through strengthening and improving ideological and political work.

1. It is necessary to strengthen education in lofty ideals, and to guide young people in the spirit of making progress for the four modernizations and rendering meritorious service. Lofty ideals are the spiritual support and fountainhead of strength in life. Guiding and helping young people to raise magnificent ideals and strive for them conscientiously is the core of CYL work in ideological education.

In carrying out education in communist ideals among young people at present, guidance should be given in the following respects: First, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between magnificent ideals and realizing realistic targets, and to lead young people to make progress and to render meritorious service to the prosperity of the country and the people. Second, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between personal ideals and social ideals, and to guide young people in linking personal will with the needs of the magnificent cause of the four modernizations, and in being determined to become qualified people in their posts, so as to make greater contributions to their work. And third, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between ideals and strife, and to guide young people in bringing forward the spirit of bearing hardships and hard struggle.

The education in lofty ideals should begin with education in patriotism, and it should be conducted gradually, from a lower to a higher level, based on the different ideological levels of young people. Attention should be attached to adopting various forms, linking with the actual conditions of young people; and we should strive to make the education in lofty ideals more concrete by employing images, so as to make it more vivid and vigorous and loved by young people.

2. It is necessary to strengthen the education in high morals, and to guide young people in raising the concept of serving the people heart and soul. Economic reform will make the socialist relations of production ever more complete and perfect, and consolidated, which is the material basis for promoting the development of social morality. In the course of developing socialist commodity economy, we should pay attention to guiding and educating young people in attaching attention to economic results as well as professional ethics. They should dare to become rich first and fast; at the same time, they should not forget about the country, the collective, and other people when they have become rich. We should dare to advocate being outstanding, but at the same time we should advocate unity and cooperation, and mutual help and care. It is necessary to advocate in a big way among young people the criteria for actions of "serving the people and being responsible to the people," and various new morals and social atmosphere, and to make positive contributions to promoting a basic turn for the better in the social mood.

3. It is necessary to unfold cultural education, and to guide young people in working hard to acquire knowledge and in being determined to become qualified people. A high cultural level and background knowledge are indispensable qualities of modern youth, and the basis of the power of a nation. Under the situation of opening up in particular, when modern cultural exchanges are frequent, the replacement of knowledge is accelerated, and information is spread promptly and rapidly, it is all the more urgent to strengthen cultural education among young people. CYL organizations at all levels should further bring into play the enthusiasm of young people in acquiring a cultural background, learning skills, and mastering the science of management through their genuinely effective organizational and ideological work, and encourage young people to work hard at their studies so as to become qualified people.

4. It is necessary to unfold education in discipline, and to guide young people to become good examples in observing the law and discipline. The undertaking of reform we are engaged in is a most complicated exploration, which must be ensured with strict revolutionary discipline and strict legal measures. CYL organizations at all levels must help young people in enhancing awareness of policy. It is necessary to make young people understand that the highest criterion for exercising discipline is supporting and implementing the policies of the party and government on reform, in order to conscientiously struggle against all erroneous ideas and conduct hindering and injuring reform, and striving to become promoters of reform. It is necessary to help young people to enhance awareness of the legal system. The CPC Central Committee has proposed that 5 years be spent on popularizing basic knowledge of law in 11 categories, including the Constitution and the penal code, and pointed out that the focus of popularization is the cadres and the teenagers. We should grasp this favorable opportunity and unfold the education in the legal system among teenagers in coordination with departments concerned.

III. Implementing the Task of Bringing Up New People Who "Have Four Things" in a Down-to-Earth Manner

A leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee has recently repeatedly pointed out that we should engage in less empty talk but do more practical work. In strengthening and improving CYL ideological and political work, and in bringing up new people who "have four things" in the practice of the four modernizations, we must attach attention to practical results and refrain from formalism, and genuinely do our work in a down-to-earth manner. At present, we must particularly stress the following points:

First, it is necessary to study contemporary youth in an earnest and in-depth manner, acquiring a correct and all-round understanding of them. In order to study and to understand young people, it is necessary to raise the concept of an overall understanding, and to adopt the approach of macroscopic observation. We should not evade the problems existing among young people, neither should we waver in our understanding of the mainstream and of the intrinsic quality of young people. We have always said that the mainstream and the intrinsic quality of contemporary youth are good. This is not empty words of a cliché. If we compare the spiritual characteristics of contemporary youth with those of several years ago, we will find that the ideological consciousness of young people has markedly grown along with the rapid development of the party's cause, through the training and education by the CPC and CYL organizations, and the efforts of the young people themselves. Our younger generation cherishes the motherland, it is striving to make progress, and the torch of lofty ideals in its hearts, once lit, will burst forth bright flames and tremendous power. Our comrades who are engaged in ideological and political work should be good at discovering the patriotism and creative intelligence hidden in the young people and at guiding them to become new people who "have four things" in the four modernizations.

However, we should also see that problems exist in some young people. A small number of young people are affected by the "worship of money," in "looking forward to money in everything." Individualist ideas are on the rise in the course of reform. They have failed to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual. Some young people are rather weak in their cultivation of morals and their sense of discipline and the law, and they fail to conscientiously safeguard social morals, and to observe public order. Some of them are involved in incidents of public disorder, and some even commit crimes. In addition, a handful of young people have accepted some erroneous theories or concepts of the Western bourgeoisie. Of course, the causes of the problems existing among young people are many. So long as we strengthen our ideological guidance among young people in a down-to-earth manner, the ideological problems existing among them can be solved and will not be too difficult to solve.

Second, we should be brave in practice and bold at blazing new trails, in order to continuously widen the path of ideological and political work, and to promote the socialization of ideological education among young people. Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the basic task of ideological and political work is to raise people's ability to understand and to remold the world. The ways

and approaches to fulfilling this task should be diversified. From the angle of ideological education work among young people, education through practice should be the main approach for CYL organizations to carry out the work. In recent years, the activities of vying to become shock workers in the new Long March and college students participating in social practice unfolded by the CYL have enabled young people to receive profound education in the course of making contributions to building the two civilizations, which has won the welcome of young people and the praises of all circles in society. Such activities should be persisted in from now on; at the same time, new realms should be opened up and new forms created. It is beyond doubt that the healthy growth of young people needs the enlightenment of Marxism and the nurture of "the pure, the good, and the beautiful." So long as we are good at instilling such helpful ideas into young people's minds in forms they love, they will play an inestimable role. The ideological education of young people does not involve the CYL alone, but the whole of society. Therefore the CYL should conscientiously work in cooperation with all departments related to educating young people in society, and work with joint efforts in the service of bringing up new people who "have four things." For example, departments of education, politics and law, radio and television broadcasting, movies, literature and art, and mass organizations should all exert efforts in the ideological education of young people through various forms and provide legal protection for the healthy growth of young people.

Third, it is necessary to bring into play the role of the ideological education front. Newspapers and magazines for young people and other publications are an important field and means for the ideological education of young people. They play a great role in the shaping and development of the political ideology of young people. At present, provincial, prefectural, and city CYL committees should continue to strengthen their leadership in newspapers and magazines and other publications for young people, and they should constantly examine and help control the political orientation of the newspapers and magazines. Those newspapers and magazines which are erroneous in their orientation, of low quality, and unfavorable to the growth of young people should promptly cease publication. They should either be consolidated, or make self-criticism, or stop operations, according to their cases. We must protect the healthy growth of young people with a clear-cut stand. We should actively help departments concerned in banning all pornographic publications and reproductions of audio tapes and videotapes. By no means should we let these decadent things poison the minds of young people and weaken their will power. In places where conditions are ripe, some permanent educational sites should be built in a planned way, so that young people may receive subtle influences in them.

Fourth, it is necessary to build a contingent of cadres meeting the needs of bringing up new people who "have four things." First, CYL cadres should strengthen theoretical study, in order to raise their ability in distinguishing and guiding young people in their ideological tendencies. Only when the CYL cadres exert efforts to lay down a theoretical base in a down-to-earth way, and continuously raise their ability in thinking theoretically, will it be possible for them to tell right from wrong in the most complicated aspects of social life, and to help young people to constantly set the correct

direction for their advance. And second, CYL cadres must become good examples for young people. We should guide young people to develop themselves according to the criteria of "four things." And the practice of our CYL cadres should be based on the requirements of "four things." Only when CYL cadres set an example for young people in their actions will it be possible for the latter to follow suit and to have a goal to reach, and to advance bravely.

In addition it is necessary to change our work style in a down-to-earth manner. Since 1984, the CPC Central Committee has on many occasions stressed that cadres should change their style, engage in less empty talk, and do more practical work. The leading comrade of the CPC Central Committee has all along shown great concern for CYL cadres, requiring us to grasp our work firmly in a down-to-earth way and to set a good style for the CYL. Now our tasks are many and heavy; particularly when many tasks have not been carried out well in grass-roots units, it is necessary for us to genuinely stay there, to go deep among the young people, to sincerely befriend them, and to educate and guide them face to face.

Comrades, it is a great historical mission assigned to us by the party, to bring up a generation of new people who "have four things." In order to fulfill this glorious mission, CYL organizations at all levels should exert their concerted efforts. It is my belief that so long as we are diligent in practice, and brave in exploration, we will certainly be able to create more and effective new experiences and approaches, to create a new situation in CYL ideological and political work, and to make positive contributions to bringing up a generation of communist new people who have lofty ideals, high morals and good cultural standards, and discipline.

CSO: 4005/1431

4 October 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO, XI ZHONGXUN MOURN CPPCC MEMBER'S DEATH

OW082112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting for the late Comrade Wang Wande, noted Taiwan political activist, member of the CPPCC National Committee, and adviser to the Council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries this morning.

Comrade Wang Wande died of illness on 26 July at the age of 82.

Wreaths were sent by Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, and Yang Jingren, as well as from the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

Qu Wu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting. More than 200 people were present, including Ping Jiesan, Yang Zhengmin, Su Ziheng, Lin Liyun, Li Chungqing, Tian Fuda, Qian Fuxing, Lin Shengzhong, Xu Mengshan, and Comrade Wang Wande's personal friends.

Comrade Wang Wande was a native of Taipei, Taiwan Province. In his early years, he was active with the Taiwan Culture Association, a political-cultural group against Japanese imperialism. He returned to the Chinese mainland during the Great Revolution in China [1924-1927]. He joined the Taiwan Communist Party in 1927 and was elected secretary of the party in 1928. Since his return to the mainland from Taiwan in 1949, he worked for the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and dedicated his whole life to the well-being of the Taiwan people and the reunification of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/1431

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN MARKS JIU SAN SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

OWO60621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Sep (XINHUA)--Speech by Xi Zhongxun, delivered on 2 September 1985 at a meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Jiu San Society.

Comrades: The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Jiu San Society comes at a time when the people of the whole country are solemnly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victories of the War of Resistance against Japan and the world antifascist war. In the world. It is of great significance that a solemn meeting is being held here today to commemorate the founding anniversary of the Jiu San Society. On behalf of the party Central Committee, I extend warm congratulations to you all.

One of the democratic parties in our country, the Jiu San Society is noted for its patriotic and progressive traditions. Over the past 40 years, it has cooperated closely with our party and has made tremendous contributions to our country's cause of revolution and construction by sharing weal and woe with it and fighting shoulder to shoulder with it. I would like to extend my sincere respects to all comrades present here.

We have just heard a speech by our elderly comrade, Xu Deheng. His speech profoundly summarized the history of the Jiu San Society. It has indeed enlightened and educated us.

The Jiu San Society was founded at a time when the Chinese people had won the great victory in the War of Resistance against Japan and when our country was facing a major turning point in history. Following the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, the people of all nationalities in the country urgently needed an environment of peace and democracy in which they could carry out national construction. However, the Kuomintang authorities, ignoring the aspirations of the people, brazenly started a civil war, thus once again throwing the people into the abyss of suffering. At this juncture, the newly founded Jiu San Society firmly sided with our party and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the perverse acts of the Kuomintang authorities in order to oppose dictatorship, strive for democracy, oppose the civil war, and strive for peace. In particular, with the patriotic movement in the areas under Kuomintang control, leaders of the Jiu San Society and many comrades of social

standing, ignoring personal safety in the face of white terror, waged a heroic struggle, thus displaying a spirit of devotion to the revolution and fighting for truth. In the course of striving for victory of the people's revolution and for the founding of new China, the Jiu San Society added a glorious page in the annals of its history by waging a tenacious struggle and making brilliant contributions.

After the founding of new China, the Jiu San Society, adapting itself to the development of society, formulated a political line to serve socialism and played a positive role in building the people's political power, in struggling against internal and external enemies, and in participating in the socialist revolution and construction. In particular, the Jiu San Society made marked contributions in founding and developing new China's scientific and educational establishments and in training scientific and technological personnel. Many members of the Jiu San Society were subjected to ruthless persecution during the 10-year turmoil, but this did not shake their confidence in the CPC and socialism. Under very difficult conditions, they continued to work at their posts to engage in vigorous scientific research. Their spirit is commendable. Since our country entered the new historical period, the Jiu San Society has shifted the focus of its work to serving socialist modernization. It has actively participated in discussing and deciding major issues in the political life of the state, offered many important suggestions and proposals regarding economic development and the restructuring of the educational and scientific and technological systems in the country, and enthusiastically assisted the party and the government in implementing the policy toward intellectuals; it has encouraged its members and other people affiliated with it to contribute their knowledge and ability to invigorating the Chinese nation and developing its scientific institutions; and it has scored marked results in considerably expanding its work. Members of the Jiu San Society have shown high political consciousness and great enthusiasm in participating in socialist modernization. They have won honor for the state with their scientific and technological achievements. They have won the praise of the people in providing scientific and technological consultation service and serving the grassroots units and society by offering their knowledge and technical skills. Members of the Jiu San Society have also done their best and made contributions in promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland and safeguarding world peace. The CPC is glad and heartily gratified to have close comrades-in-arms like members of the Jiu San Society, who share the same ideals and weal and woe with it and vigorously cooperate with it in the common effort to bring about socialist modernization.

The Jiu San Society is a democratic party composed mainly of intellectuals from scientific and technological circles. It is the embodiment of the noble patriotic and progressive qualities of the intellectuals in our country. Veteran comrades of the Jiu San Society raised the "democratic" and "scientific" banners as early as the period of the May 4th Movement in order to find a way to save the nation and the people. However, these banners of "democracy" and "science" were ruthlessly trampled on by feudalism and comprador-capitalism in old China where the big powers ran wild, the warlords engaged in tangled warfare, and political corruption was rampant. Influenced by the revolutionary struggle for new democracy led by the CPC, an increasing number

of patriotic intellectuals came to realize that there would be hope for the nation and a future for China only by transforming old China's social structure and following the communist road of revolution. Upon hearing the news that the Red Army had arrived in northern Shaanxi Province, elderly Comrade Xu Deheng and his wife, Lao Junzhan, sent gifts to Chairman Mao from Peiping, which was very far away. The late vice chairman of the Jiu San Society, Comrade Liang Xi, pointed out at a juncture when the nation was seriously threatened by Japanese aggression: China has a lighthouse; there is hope for China; China's hope lies in Yanan. This represented the thinking of the tens of thousands of awakened intellectuals. The founding of new China opened up a vast land where China's intellectuals could serve the country with their ability. Like all other patriotic intellectuals, members of the Jiu San Society are extremely proud of the increasing prosperity of the motherland. They love the party and the socialist system. They have been working selflessly. This shows that they have a high sense of responsibility to develop socialism and do other work. Our party has always attached importance to intellectual and has always paid attention to uniting with them to advance together, but it has also committed serious "Leftist" deviationist mistakes. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has summed up its experience and lessons and has set things right regarding guiding principles and practical work. As a result, the party's intellectual policy has returned to the correct Marxist path. The party Central Committee holds that in the new era where efforts are being made to realize socialist modernization, it is necessary to respect knowledge and qualified personnel and to give full play to the role of intellectuals; this is the key to success or failure of the modernization drive. We must foster the habit of respecting knowledge and qualified personnel in society and do an overall good job in intellectual work. We hope that the Jiu San Society will continue to carry forward the glorious patriotic and revolutionary traditions of our country's intellectuals, strengthen work among the intellectuals affiliated with it, and make good use of their knowledge and wisdom so that they can contribute to socialist modernization.

The current economic and political situation in our country is very good. We have scored marked achievements in restructuring the economy in rural areas. The restructuring of China's entire economy with its emphasis on the cities and reform of the educational and scientific and technological structures are being carried out in a planned and systematic way. Marked achievements have been scored in opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. The national economy continues to grow; the market is brisk; and the people's living standards have been continually improved. Political stability and unity are being further consolidated throughout the country. Nevertheless, some new problems have emerged in the excellent situation. These are in fact minor problems in the course of our advance. Upon discovering them, the party Central Committee and the State Council have adopted effective measures to solve them step by step. We must not allow these minor problems to shake our confidence in the current reforms. Only through reform can we find a way out for our country. If we follow the beaten track and remain stagnated, we will lose a good opportunity and hinder the progress of socialist modernization. We must stand on firm ground, do more useful work, and firmly and systematically advance our current reforms. A national conference

of the CPC will soon be held. Its agenda includes: 1) discussing and adopting the party Central Committee's proposals on the Seventh 5-year Plan; 2) personnel rearrangements in an effort to lower the average age of leading cadres of the party. This is an important matter concerning the continued political stability and socialist modernization in the country and will certainly have a major and far-reaching impact.

United front work is a valuable weapon of our party; it has played, and is playing, a major role in revolution and construction. During the 1950's, this work was damaged by our "Leftist" errors in guiding principles, and during the 10-year turmoil, the relations between our party and other democratic parties were seriously disrupted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the whole party, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, has scored marked achievements in restoring and carrying forward the fine traditions and work style in united front work. The party Central Committee holds that in the new historical period, the fundamental aim of our united front work is to invigorate the Chinese nation and realize the reunification of the motherland that includes Taiwan. Currently, we must continue to overcome the influence of "Leftist" ideas and strengthen our united front work by relying on comrades both inside and outside the Party. All democratic parties are organizations serving socialism and doing united front work. Therefore, in my opinion, the current common task of our party and other democratic parties is to join efforts in expanding the united front and to not only attend to internal work but to also pay attention to work beyond our frontiers by establishing ties and making friends with overseas patriotic personages and intellectuals. Party organizations at all levels should regard the various democratic parties as important assistants in carrying out the united front work, firmly implement the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," and vigorously support the work of all other democratic parties.

The Jiu San Society has established extensive ties with scientific and technological circles. We hope that it will make good use of its characteristics and strong points and make continuous, new contributions to realizing socialist modernization, reunifying the motherland, and safeguarding world peace. Let us unite more closely and work concertedly to accomplish the great historical mission of invigorating the Chinese nation.

CSO: 4005/1431

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA URGES PUBLICIZING DEEDS OF ADVANCED PERSONS

OW100639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Article by XINHUA Commentator: "'Attach Importance to Publicizing Advanced Persons,'"--XINHUA Headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Recently, tens of thousands of people have been greatly inspired by the heroic spirit of commanders and fighters of the Yunnan border defense troops who have not been afraid to sacrifice their lives to defend the motherland, by the firm conviction of Qu Xiao under adverse circumstances, and by the noble qualities of Ma Shengli who put state interests above all else in doing things.

The masses need guidance. Clearly demonstrating what should be encouraged and what should be opposed is a way to give guidance. Of course, we must relentlessly expose and criticize all kinds of bad people and events and eliminate the seamy elements in society. But more importantly, we should encourage the upright spirit, commend the advanced, and establish good examples for the masses to follow. Our comrades doing ideological and propaganda work should help the masses foster noble ideals and adopt correct attitudes toward life. They should wage heroic struggles ahead of the masses.

The heroes of the border defense units on the Yunnan front are advanced persons. So are Ma Shengli, Qu Xiao, and Hua Yi, the female engineer who devoted herself to other people until her death. Their deeds should be vigorously publicized. However, we should realize that in all localities and units, and on all fronts, there are advanced people who represent the direction in which the society will advance. The deeds of many of these people have not been publicized and commended. This detracts from their role as vanguards of our times. Particularly noteworthy is that in some units, a few leading comrades still assume ambiguous attitudes toward the advanced and the backward elements, as well as toward upright and evil practices. They have not meted out appropriate rewards and punishment, so upright practices are not appreciated and evil practices are not repudiated in these units. This will lead to a rampage of capitalist ideas and will hamper the four modernizations. We should be wary of this.

We should always pay attention to publicizing advanced persons, which is an urgent task. We earnestly hope that all localities and departments, as well as people on all fronts, will make greater efforts in this respect and make fresh contributions to building a socialist spiritual civilization.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR URGES YOUTHS TO CONTRIBUTE TO MODERNIZATION

HK010734 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Communist Ideals and the Target of Struggle in Real Life"]

[Text] Not long ago, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The younger generation of Chinese intellectuals should grow up in a much healthier way. One of the many important points is that they should be good at combining lofty communist ideals with the objectives of struggle in real life and do things in a down-to-earth manner." All young people should bear in mind these sincere remarks made by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

In order to combine communist ideals with the objectives of our struggle in real life, it is necessary to profoundly understand that the objectives of our struggle, which, according to our party, should be achieved by three steps in several decades, are the only path leading to a communist future. A communist society is founded on a highly developed material civilization plus a highly developed spiritual civilization. Indeed, in order to build a communist society, it is necessary for many generations of people to fight unrelentingly. In our country, which is technologically and economically rather backward, there is a question of what means and which steps should we use in order to advance in the direction of an ideal communist world. A significant result of the inadequate understanding of the objectives of our struggle and of the failure to see the necessary relationship between these objectives and our lofty ideals means that some young people feel that communism is something "vague and remote." The CPC Central Committee has unambiguously stated that in the next few decades, our country is to take three major steps: The first step is to quadruple gross annual industrial and agricultural output value and to become a "well-off country" by the end of this century. The second step is to become a moderately developed country by 2021, which is the centenary of the founding of the party. The third step is that by 2049, which is the centenary of the founding of the country, we are to turn our motherland into a socialist power with a highly developed socialist material civilization and a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization, as well as one of the most powerful and most prosperous countries in the world.

All this represents a clear blueprint for the development of our cause of socialist modernization. After achieving these struggle objectives in three

steps, the coming generations should continue to advance in the direction of communism. Our material and spiritual civilizations should provide them with a solid basis and a more reliable guarantee for continued advance after we achieve the above objectives.

In order to combine communist ideals with the efforts to achieve the objectives of our struggle, it is necessary to be confident that these objectives can be achieved in three steps. When the idea of quadrupling our industrial and agricultural output value was put forward at the 12th CPC National Congress, there were some comrades and some young people who were uncertain and skeptical. However, in the past 3 years, by hoisting the sail of reforms, the boat of the four modernizations has been plowing through the waves and advancing at a surprisingly quick pace. We have been taught a lesson by the facts. More and more people are now confident that the quadrupling of our industrial and agricultural output value will be a success.

What about the second and third steps? History has the greatest power of persuasion in the world. Even when the three great mountains still weighed on the backs of the Chinese people, our revolutionary predecessors cherished a lofty ideal: Establish a classless New China where there is no exploitation and which would not be bullied or invaded by imperialists. At a time when the enemy was still very powerful and when the strength of the revolutionary forces was comparatively weak, some people felt that this ideal could not easily be realized and that it was very "vague and remote." However, this ideal is now reality. History tells us that under the correct leadership of our party, the Chinese people will fight in spite of hardships in very difficult circumstances until their goals are attained. We are going to achieve our objectives in three steps.

There are indeed many obstacles and difficulties ahead. However, since we have a correct line and a complete set of correct policies and correct principles concerning socialist modernization, a solid material basis, and a solid technological basis, and so long as we work in the spirit and tradition in which our revolutionary predecessors fought for their ideals, we can certainly achieve our objectives. Thus, while acknowledging that there are indeed difficulties, we should never let difficulties obstruct our view and fail to see the favorable conditions. We should fight and advance with great confidence in order to achieve our objectives in three steps. Only in this way can we fulfill the task entrusted by history to us young people of the present generation.

In order to combine communist ideals with the objectives of our struggle in real life, it is necessary to do practical work and contribute to the four modernizations at our posts in a down-to-earth manner. In order to fight for our lofty communist ideals, it is first necessary to strive to achieve our objectives in three steps. In order to achieve our objectives in three steps, it is first necessary to try our best to make the ongoing reforms a success. Our economic development is fundamentally dependent on the reforms. Only by carrying out comprehensive reforms, properly handling various relations, and removing the obstacles to the development of the productive forces can we lay a solid basis for the sustained development in the next 10 or even 50 years.

The overall situation of the reforms and the overall situation of the four modernizations refer to the situation as a whole in all regions, departments, and units and at all posts. The comrades in various regions, departments, units and at various posts should, in accordance with the demands imposed by the CPC Central Committee, earnestly implement various reform measures. In this way the success of the reforms will be ensured. If all of them can creatively fulfill their production and other tasks, the development of the four modernizations will be even more smooth.

Thus, as far as the masses of young people are concerned, their own posts are precisely the places where they can contribute to and participate in the four modernizations. To do practical work in a down-to-earth manner is mainly to properly and satisfactorily do our own jobs well. It can be said that all our major and minor achievements at our own posts constitute contributions to quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value and to achieving our objectives in three steps. In addition, they also indicate that we have lofty ideals.

Communist ideals are a spiritual force inspiring us to unrelentingly advance, and the objectives of our struggle in real life are a ladder leading to an ideal world. By doing practical work and contribution to the four modernizations in a down-to-earth manner, the masses of young people certainly will, in the course of propelling the great cause, be able to become a well-educated new generation of young people with ideals, a sense of morality, and a sense of discipline.

CSO: 4005/1431

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN BEIJING UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 23, 10 Jun 85 pp 46-47

[Article by Xia Ji [1115 0679]: "Beijing University Makes Its Programs More Comprehensive"]

[Text] In order to rise to the challenge of the new technological revolution and meet the demands of China's economic construction, Beijing University, which is 80-some years old, has in recent years continuously improved its programs in specialized subjects and scientific research work and has achieved considerable results.

Overall Restructuring of the University's Programs in Specialized Subjects

The overall structure of a school's programs in specialized subjects should be designed in accordance with the demands of economic construction and the development of scientific technology. While adhering to its tradition of stressing the basic and applied subjects and the frontier sciences, Beijing University is also trying to expand its programs from the traditional subjects in the humanities and sciences to include those in the natural sciences, technology, humanities, social sciences, managerial techniques and other fields in order to meet society's demand for people who are talented in a variety of specialized fields.

At present, the 25 departments in Beijing University offer courses in 75 specialized subjects--an increase from 53 in the 18 departments of the pre-"Cultural Revolution" era. The department of sociology was reopened after a hiatus of more than 30 years. The university has also established a computer science department and a school of economics, which is divided into three departments: economic theory, economic management and international economics. Certain basic-subject departments are beginning to offer courses in specialized fields of study such as economic law, international law, international culture, editing, statistics, environmental biology and ecology, applied chemistry and applied biology. The university announced that a few of its mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, Chinese, history and philosophy majors will engage in the study of theory and that the majority of them will be capable professionals well-schooled in theory.

Changes have also taken place with respect to the university's recruitment and placement plans in order better to meet the demands of economic construction. The law school continues to recruit more students every year; at present, it has an enrollment of over 1,000--the largest of all humanities departments. Employment agencies are in need of hundreds of library science majors although the department of library science graduated less than 100 students this year.

Actively Develop Frontier Sciences and Interdepartmental Programs

Beijing University has more than 800 professors and associate professors, more than 1,500 lecturers and more than 500 teaching assistants. Six new interdepartmental research centers or sections will be, or have been, founded by the university in order to rise to the challenge presented by the new technological revolution. They are:

Managerial Science Research Center: Divided into six departments (institutes), some of whose teachers and research personnel have conducted work in related fields and have achieved impressive results.

Telecommunications Science Research Center: Divided into 9 departments which are staffed with more than 200 research personnel whose status is above that of lecturer. The center has been in operation for a while.

Microelectronics Research Center: Beijing University developed China's first large-scale integrated circuit model and silicon gate N channel. At present time, a number of teachers from three departments are conducting experiments in this particular field.

Material Science Research Center: A number of research divisions under the supervision of more than 40 professors and associate professors from 5 departments (institutes) have achieved impressive results in some of their research programs.

Environmental Science Research Center: In recent years, 7 departments (institutes) have assigned more than 80 research personnel whose status is above that of lecturer to conduct research in this field. They have completed more than a dozen projects for the state.

Biological Science Research Center: More than 300 teachers from 3 departments (institutes) have achieved great results in the fields of molecular biology, genetic engineering, cellular engineering and zoological and botanical studies.

These interdepartmental research centers (sections) not only have developed the frontier sciences and expedited the restructuring of programs in specialized fields of study but also play a crucial role in producing people who are talented in newly developed subjects. Beijing University will keep on assigning science teachers to work in certain departments or schools of subjects in the humanities, recruiting college graduates with

degrees in the sciences to enroll in its graduate programs in the humanities and allowing its students to be double majors in order to expand its interdepartmental research centers and develop the frontier sciences.

Strengthen Courses in Applied Sciences and Exploratory Research Work

Beijing University has managed to expand the sphere of its research programs by integrating traditional subjects with newly developed ones.

At present, more than 500 research projects are being conducted by Beijing University's science departments. The university's programs in the humanities have accomplished more (including 982 publications) than they did during the 17 years prior to the "Cultural Revolution." Programs in both the sciences and humanities have achieved impressive accomplishments. The university's "Computerized System of Typesetting Chinese Characters by Using Lasers" that has recently been approved by the state is a good example. This particular system was designed by Beijing University with the assistance of the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. It involves a number of specialized fields, including Chinese characters, physics and lasers, mathematics, radioelectronics and computer hardware and software. It signifies that China's technology in printing has progressed from an era of "lead and fire" to that of "electricity and light" and is now one of the forerunners in the world. This system is utilized by a number of agencies and is on display at the Tsukuba International Exhibition of Science and Technology in Japan.

China's first atomic frequency indicator (atomic timepiece) designed and manufactured by the university's department of radioelectronics is being employed in China's missile guidance and satellite launching systems. The telephone communications system using luminant fibers (including its device of luminant fiber ends and that utilizing a coupling of luminant fibers) designed and manufactured jointly by the departments of radioelectronics and physics is serving the 3.3-km-long line between the 86th and 89th stations of Beijing's Telephone Bureau and has performed satisfactorily.

In 1984, the number of scientific research projects conducted by Beijing University whose results were approved by the state was 33, among which 3 reached international standards, 6 were China's own new inventions, 22 exceeded domestic standards and 9 have been marketed extensively.

Actively Develop Adult Education

Beijing University has an enrollment of 12,500 students, making it the largest of all institutions of higher learning in China. A dorm room with the space of a dozen or so square meters has to accommodate seven students. Classes are held in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening in the university's 150 classrooms; each student has only an average of 0.75 square meters of classroom space, which is extremely small compared to other institutions of higher learning. In the past, Beijing University restricted itself to the "standard approach" and felt that it was incapable of producing more high-quality talent who are idealistic, moral, cultured and disciplined for China's economic construction.

In view of the fact that China is in urgent need of people who are specialized in a variety of subjects, cadres should also try to improve their cultural and scientific levels and study new things. Beginning last year, Beijing University assumed a new and more aggressive approach by forming a section on adult education, initiating contract-training programs and offering classes of advanced studies for cadres and correspondence and evening classes. More than 1,000 students have enrolled in these programs, which have initiated a change toward restructuring the distribution of talent.

Beijing University is also developing a system of management that best suits conditions in China and at the university so that the school can become a model socialist university with international fame.

12680

CSO: 4005/1325

4 October 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 28, 15 Jul 85 pp 9-13

[Article by Yang Jianye [2799 1696 2814]: "An Interview with Li Peng on the Responsibilities of the State Council on Education"]

[Text] On 18 June of this year, the 11th Plenum of the 6th National People's Congress' Standing Committee resolved to dismantle the Ministry of Education and form a State Council on Education with Li Peng as its director. Many of our readers expressed interest in the newly established State Council on Education and raised questions concerning its nature, responsibilities and functions. This reporter has managed to cover Comrade Li Peng on three different occasions in order to seek answers to these questions. On 22 June, I listened to his inaugural speech given in the auditorium of the former Ministry of Education. On 25 June, I covered the first meeting of the State Council on Education chaired by Comrade Li in the State Council's Conference Room No 3. In the evening of 27 June, I was granted an exclusive interview with him at his residence.

A Major policy Decision by the Party Central Committee and the State Council

"In order to save time and achieve efficiency, why don't you ask the questions and I'll answer them." Comrade Li Peng said with a smile. I began by asking a question of common concern.

"Why has the State Council on Education been formed?"

"It has been formed because education is an undertaking that concerns all sectors and agencies. The development of education and the implementation of educational reform involve not only basic and higher education but also vocational and adult education. We should bring into full play the initiative not only of the educational departments but also of various agencies and sectors. We have learned from experience that it is difficult for the Ministry of Education to make centralized plans. We resolved to dismantle the ministry and form the State Council on Education so that we can better adjust to newly arisen circumstances."

"I'd like to stress two things." Comrade Li Peng continued: "First, the establishment of the State Council on Education is an important organizational decision by the party Central Committee and the State Council aimed at

strengthening leadership and achieving a thorough educational reform. Second, the Ministry of Education did accomplish a lot of work; we should fully affirm its achievements."

"What are the nature and principal responsibilities of the State Council on Education?"

"It is a department that administers educational undertakings on behalf of the State Council whose status is equal to that of the State Planning Council and the State Economic Planning Council. Its principal responsibilities include formulating educational policies, making centralized plans concerning the development of education, offering guidance to and coordinating educational undertakings, implementing educational reform and strengthening legislative work in the field of education."

"How does its function differ from that of the former Ministry of Education?"

"It differs from that of the former Ministry of Education in three ways." Replied Li Peng: "First, the area it covers is more comprehensive. With the exception of the military academies, the State Council on Education oversees the educational undertakings carried out by every locality and agency in the nation; it offers guidance to the overall educational development. Second, its administrative status exceeds that of the former Ministry of Education and is equal to that of the State Planning Council, State Economic Planning Council and State Council on Scientific Affairs. As a multifunction organ, the State Council on Education will guide and assist various provinces, cities and autonomous regions and the party committees of various ministries in their effort to conduct educational undertakings. Third, the State Council on Education has been given greater power than the former Ministry of Education ever was. First of all, it has nine directors and assistant directors. It not only has more leaders than the former Ministry of Education but is also staffed with six additional comrades who have been working on the educational frontline. Some of these comrades used to be directors of institutions of higher learning while others used to be in charge of provincial educational affairs. They are all experienced and competent comrades. Second, in order to offer more effective leadership in a wider range of areas, the State Council on Education has also asked three assistant directors and two vice ministers of the State Planning Council, the State Economic Planning Council, the State Council on Scientific Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor Personnel to be part-time members. They are: Zhang Shou, Zhang Yanning, Teng Teng, Tian Yinong and He Guang. In addition, it has asked former vice minister of education Huang Xinbai to be a full-time member and take part in the council's work."

Education Run by Expert in Economics

I learned from the interview with Vice Premier Li Peng and his wife, Comrade Zhu Ling, that he was born in Shanghai in 1928, which makes him 56 years old. His ancestors had originally come from Sichuan. When he was 3, his father, Comrade Li Shuoxun, was murdered by reactionaries. The son of a martyr, Li Peng became a renowned electrical engineer through hard work.

Since 1955, Li Peng has at different times assumed the following posts: assistant director and head engineer of the Fengman Power Plant, director of Liaoning's Fuxin Power Plant, assistant head engineer and personnel director of the Northeastern Power Bureau, director of the Beijing Power Bureau and secretary of its party organization, vice minister and minister of the electrical industry and secretary of the ministry's party organization, first vice minister of the Ministry of Hydropower and assistant secretary of its party organization. He has been a technical advisor and administrative director for the past 30 years.

Since he was appointed vice premier in June 1983, Li Peng has been assisting Premier Zhao Ziyang in the areas of transportation, energy resources, electric power, environmental protection and the manufacture of heavy equipment. At the present time, he is also the director of the State Council's Committee on Environmental Protection, Committee on the Revival of Electric Power and Committee on Nuclear Power.

"When I first heard of the appointment I was concerned that I had been given yet another responsibility on top of the others. I am an expert in economic affairs. I have never worked in the field of education. I felt that I would not be able to handle the job." After a few seconds of silence, he continued: "But I am determined to follow the directives Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed at the National Symposium on Education: conduct educational undertakings the way we conduct economic projects."

Li Peng offered the following words of encouragement when he met for the first time with the staff of the former Ministry of Education: "The establishment of the State Council on Education has opened up an opportunity for us to apply our talent. I urge everybody to work for the revival of the Chinese nation and the development of its educational undertakings. We must live up to the expectations of the party and the people!"

The newly appointed assistant director of the State Council on Education and assistant secretary of its party organization, Yang Haipo, also spoke: "It is necessary to have a leading cadre who is an expert in economic affairs be in charge of educational undertakings. It is a decision of strategic significance."

No sooner had his speech ended than people began to applaud....

To have a leading cadre who is an expert in economic affairs be in charge of education! This is an unprecedented move in the history of our education since the founding of the nation. It is in step with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directives handed down at the National Symposium on Education. It will rejuvenate China's education.

Preparing Speech at 3:00 in the Morning....

As vice premier, Li Peng's daily schedule is quite hectic: attending important meetings to discuss state policies, receiving foreign dignitaries, studying documents, talking to basic-level cadres and the masses and visiting foreign

countries. He does not get much rest even on holidays, many of which are spent visiting cadres and workers who insist on putting in extra hours on those days. He has visited numerous establishments, including power plants, harbors, civil aviation facilities, train stations and other places.

Despite the busy schedule, he manages to keep a diary, in which he exercises self-examination. He spends many of his evenings reading books and magazines on politics, economics, literature, scientific technology, trivia and biographical stories. While on official trips, he practices calligraphy to relax. He got the idea from Comrade Gu Mu. He also plays tennis and swims occasionally.

There is something else worth mentioning: Li Peng has never asked his secretaries, or any one else, to write his speeches. Since he was appointed director of the State Council on Education on 18 June, Li Peng has been highly conscientious about his new responsibility. After having discussed the overall situation with Comrades Wan Li, Hu Qili, He Dongchang and Yang Haipo, Li Peng formulated a mental blueprint for the State Council on Education's work. On 22 June, he met and spoke with cadres who worked for the Ministry of Education in the former ministry's auditorium. On 25 June, he chaired the State Council on Education's first meeting and discussed the problems concerning personnel assignment. On 4 July, prior to departing for a foreign visit with Chairman Li Xiannian, Li Peng chaired a symposium on education attended by officials of various educational departments affiliated with the party Central Committee at which he urged them to stress work in the field.

It was 3:00 am on 22 June and Li Peng was wide awake. Pen and paper sat quietly on his bedroom desk under the lamp. Li Peng began to outline the speech to be delivered that afternoon to the cadres who worked for the former Ministry of Education. He did not finish until 5 am.

Looking Banckward and Forward

"Vice Premier Li, could you please talk about your educational background. A lot of people want to know more about you." He began to look back.

Li Peng spent his teenage years in Chongqing. He was influenced by the renowned revolutionary and educator, Wu Yuzhang, with whom he lived for 6 months. In Chongqing, Li Peng also attended for about 1 year the Chongqing Yucai School founded by the famed educator, Tao Xingzhi. He was deeply impressed with Mr Tao's devotion to the cause of the party and the people.

In 1939, his mother, Comrade Zhao Juntao, left Li Peng, then 11 years old, for Chongqing to do party work. He was left with a relative in Chengdu.

In the summer of 1939, Comrade Deng Yingchao arranged for Li Peng to move to the 8th Route Army's office in Chongqing, where she lived. In 1941, Comrade Zhou Enlai transferred him to the birthplace of the Revolution--Yanan, where Li lived from ages 12 to 17. After graduating from Yanan High School, Li attended the Yanan Academy of Natural Sciences--the first college established by the party aimed at nurturing technical personnel.

In the winter of 1948, with the blessing of the party and the people, Li Peng went to the Soviet Union, where he enrolled in the renowned Moscow Academy of Dynamics after having studied Russian and basic science and engineering courses. During the 6 years at the academy, in addition to being a top student (with the grade of 5 point in every subject), Li Peng was at different times secretary of the Chinese Student Association's party branch and its chairman. He lived up to the expectations of China and its people and set a good example for other Chinese students in the Soviet Union.

In remembering past years, Li Peng spoke of Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao with deep fondness. He said: "In 1983, when I became vice premier, auntie Deng honored me with a visit at my office and told me 'not to become alienated from the masses and complacent.'

"After I was appointed director of the State Council on Education, auntie Deng asked me to go see her and told me: 'Educational undertakings are important. You must do a good job.'"

Li Peng keeps his responsibilities and the teachings and expectations of senior proletarian revolutionaries constantly in mind. In the 2 years since he became vice premier, Li Peng has continued the fine working style that he learned in Yanan. He is hard-working and easy-going. He has vision and assumes a democratic style. He gives a listening ear to people and often personally conducts intensive investigations into problems in order to resolve them.

"I like it! I ~~never~~ miss an opportunity to talk to basic-level cadres and the masses and to look into problems." Continued Li Peng: "This is the least a leader can do. Failure to do so would ossify our way of thinking."

In the past 2 years, despite his busy schedule, Li Peng has managed to conduct basic-level investigations 7 or 8 times a year. Last year, for example, he inspected the nuclear industry in Gansu, the nuclear power stations in Guangdong and Shenjun, the Yellow River (with Comrade Wan Li), the problems concerning energy resources in Shanxi, the harbors of Tianjin and Dalian and a number of electronics factories and institutes in Shanghai. Based on what he had learned on these inspection tours, Li Peng wrote an article entitled "The Electronics and Communications Industry Must Serve the Four Modernizations," which has been published by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and is the guideline for people in many fields.

How does Vice Premier Li Peng, whose accomplishments in the field of economics are so impressive, plan to run education?

Comrade Li Peng replied: "You may tell the public that due to the fact that I have never before been involved in educational affairs, I will refrain from talking about what I want to accomplish. I will first study the problems in the field and then try to solve them"

He continued: "One of the responsibilities of the State Council on Education is to implement the 'CPC Central Committee's Resolution on

Educational Reform' in order to bring into full play the initiative of various localities and agencies. We will not guarantee employment opportunities to graduates.

"As an official of the State Council, my principal responsibility is to coordinate the work carried out by various agencies and that by the State Council on Education. Also, I intend to have the State Council on Education's party organization--headed by Comrade He Dongchang--play a crucial role. I stated before that the party organization will be given credit for the accomplishment of the State Council on Education and I alone will be blamed for any problems that occur."

"How do you plan to implement the work of the State Council on Education?"

"I like to plan things ahead of time. I make specific weekly and monthly plans as to what to do and how many meetings to have. I try to cover all my responsibilities. I intend to systematize the work of the State Council on Education and produce a schedule. For example, in addition to emergency meetings, I plan to hold quarterly meetings which will aim at reviewing and examining our performance. Whenever possible, I would like to conduct basic-level investigations in order to keep up with things. I wish to single out a group of outstanding teachers, particularly high school and elementary school teachers, to be praised in public. I also intend to criticize those practices that are unhealthy."

Comrade Li Peng concluded the interview by saying: "I will do my best. I will be very pleased if I can expedite the development of China's education."

12680

CSO: 4005/1324

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DEMAND TO PUNISH HOOLIGANS--Nine leading comrades including An Liqun, chief of staff of the PLA Navy, wrote a letter to our station yesterday requesting that Teng Yong and two other hooligans be severely punished. The letter said: On the morning of 5 September, the News and Press Review program of your station and RENMIN RIBAO carried reports on three cadre dependents beating up a teacher in Qianxi County, Guizhou. This incident has really infuriated us. Teng Yong and two hooligans threatened the life of a citizen in broad daylight and willfully infringed upon a citizen's rights. They are really evil-doers. The people are extremely angry. We strongly urge the judicial departments concerned to severely punish the three criminals according to law. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Sep 85 OW]

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 28--Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--Decree No. 28 of the President of the People's Republic of China: The Measurement Law of the People's Republic of China was adopted at the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on 6 September 1985 and is herein promulgated for enforcement beginning 1 July 1986 [Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China. [Dated] 6 September 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 7 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1431

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN DEPUTY SECRETARY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK121331 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in his speech at the report meeting on the second stage of party rectification, Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: In party rectification in prefectures and cities, we have basically achieved the desired aim and requirements. At present, we must continue to strengthen party building in the aspects of ideology, work style, discipline, and organization and must strive to consolidate and develop the achievements in party rectification. Moreover, we must seriously do well in grasping party rectification at the county level. We must grasp this work in the counties one by one and must not give vague and general guidance.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: After organs at the prefectural and city levels basically complete party rectification, they must lay stress on the following aspects of work:

It is necessary to continuously conduct education in party spirit and to work hard to increase the number of party members and to improve their political quality so that every party member can conscientiously maintain the communist [words indistinct] and can become models in building two civilizations. It is essential to vigorously grasp the investigation and handling of the big and serious cases, particularly the cases which involve leading comrades at the prefectural, city, and county levels. We must resolutely investigate and deal with them. We must by no means be too lenient so that bureaucrats shield one another. Regarding those who simultaneously carry out rectification and commit mistakes, it is imperative to strictly investigate and affix their responsibility. We must continue to rectify the work style of cadres and organs. CPC Committees and leading comrades at all levels must begin with themselves, must earnestly practice what they advocate, and must take the lead in correcting leadership style. We must go deep into realities to conduct investigation and study and creatively implement the principles and policies of the party.

While dealing with party rectification at the county level, Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: Party rectification at the county level is mainly at the crucial stage of solving practical problems. In view of this, prefectural, city, and county CPC Committees must take effective measures to strengthen leadership so that party rectification at the county level can be carried out deeper and in a more down-to-earth manner.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING DISASTERS, RESTORING PRODUCTION

HK041313 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Yesterday morning, the regional People's Government held a conference on combatting natural disasters and restoring production. The conference analyzed the recent flood situation and worked out plans for provisions and aid for the disaster areas engaging in production.

Chairman of the Regional Government Wei Chunshu, advisor (Liang Chengye), and other leading comrades attended the conference. Also present were responsible comrades of departments, committees, and bureaus concerned directly under the regional authorities.

The conference held: The major task of the disaster areas is to restore production, rehabilitate their homeland, and solve problems of finding food, clothing and shelter for people in the disaster areas.

The conference decided that relief funds should be promptly allocated to the disaster areas. The conference also instructed the regional office for disaster relief, the regional flood control headquarters, the regional materials supply bureau, and the regional supply and marketing cooperative to jointly study the issue and to promptly allocate relief materials. The communications departments must do well in transporting the relief materials.

The leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee decided to transfer workers from the regional CPC Committee, the regional Advisory Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, and the regional CPPCC. The workers will be sent in groups before 5 September to express sympathy and solicitude for the people in disaster areas. They will grasp the situation of the disaster areas and seriously help them solve practical problems. They will also mobilize the masses to help themselves by engaging in production, and will commend the outstanding relief workers who have done good deeds in the work of fighting floods.

CSO: 4005/1429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

HK120645 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government concluded yesterday the work conference on education at (Hongshan) Guest-house in Wuchang. In the course of the 5-day meeting, the participants enthusiastically discussed carrying out the province's educational structural reform and invigorating the education undertaking by acting in the spirit of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the educational structure. They proposed many useful suggestions. The conference also exchanged experiences, made clear the goal of reforming and developing the province's education, adopted some practical measures, and solved some specific problems.

In the afternoon of 9 September, responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government such as Guan Guangfu, Huang Zhizhen, Tian Ying, and He Jiansheng listened to the suggestions of responsible people of prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures, colleges, and universities on doing well in the province's educational structural reform.

Yesterday morning, Tian Ying, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor delivered the summation speech.

He said, at present, the province has developed a situation in which the education undertaking is divorced from economic construction and social development in varying degrees. We lack the consciousness of meeting the needs of the four modernizations. Therefore, the educational reforms have become an urgent task. With a strong sense of responsibility and urgency, we must promptly take action and lead the development of education reforms by arranging work around the task of educational structural reform.

Comrade Tian Ying said: To implement the running and administering schools in levels is to assign tasks at different levels. Judging from the work of introducing the 9-year compulsory education, however, both cities and counties are mainly responsible for the work.

He Jiansheng, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Science and Education Department, attended the conference.

CSO: 4005/1429

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

CADRE RETENTION OF POSITIONS--According to YANGCHENG WANBAO, the departments concerned of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government issued a circular yesterday which says that any technological or personnel cadre, or technological worker may retain their positions, although without receiving any remuneration for the current post, if they apply to work in town and township enterprises of their own accord. The length of time they may retain their positions is generally 2 years, but it can be extended upon expiration provided the length of time away from the post does not exceed the maximum limit of 6 years. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT Sep 85 HK]

CPC SECRETARY VISITS TEACHERS--On the afternoon of 6 September, Yao Wenxu, secretary of Hainan CPC Committee, visited teachers at Hainan University and celebrated Teachers' Day with them. Yao Wenxu and other leading comrades talked with the teachers during the visit. Upon hearing that many of the teachers were newcomers from Guangxi, Sichuan, Henan, Shaanxi, and Jiangxi provinces, Comrade Yao Wenxu said: Since the leadership of Hainan District committed serious mistakes by speculating in imported cars and after these violations were made known to the public through the press, some people think that intellectuals will not be willing to work in Hainan. But the facts at Hainan University have shown that this is not the case. At present, Hainan University still faces many difficulties. Since its founding, however, many comrades from various provinces and regions have voluntarily asked to be transferred to the university. Comrade Yao Wenxu encouraged the teachers to strive to make achievements for running the university well. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Sep 85 HK]

VIEWS ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM--Today [12 September], HUNAN RIBAO carries on its first and second pages the text of the views of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government on the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on education reform. The document is divided into eight parts: 1) unifying the whole party's understanding of education on the basis of the central authorities' decision; 2) vigorously and systematically carrying out 9-year compulsory education; 3) readjusting the secondary educational structure and vigorously developing vocational and technical education; 4) reforming and developing higher education; 5) reforming the ideology, contents, and method of education; 6) fully arousing the enthusiasm of the teachers; 7) striving to increase funds for education and to raise the economic results of investment; 8) leaders of the party and government at all levels making the greatest efforts to do well in grasping education. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 11 Sep 85 HK]

CIRCULAR ON ARMY SERVICE REGISTRATION--On 31 August the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District jointly issued a circular, calling for army service registration of all citizens of the right age in the province and making September the month for conducting army service registration. The circular stipulates that all male citizens between 18 and 20 years old this year should be registered. Female citizens and male citizens in the above age range who have serious physical defects or are seriously disabled should not be registered. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Sep 85 HK]

PUBLIC SECURITY COMMENDS POLICEMEN--On 2 September, the PRC Ministry of Public Security issued a decision on awarding the first class group merit citation to the province's emergency work team for the (Xinchang) landslide in Zigui County. In June this year, there were large landslides in (Xinchang) Town, Zigui County, within the boundaries of Xiling Xia, Changjiang. The whole staff of public security cadres and policemen promptly took part in the work of dealing with the emergency. They worked overnight and mobilized the imperiled masses to evacuate to safe places. Moreover, they saved a large amount of property. At the critical moment, they went to the danger zones and saved aged and sick people, children and women, thereby contributing to saving 1,371 people from danger without any casualties. This morning, the provincial public security department held a commendation rally at Zigui County. The department announced the decision of the Ministry of Public Security at the rally. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1429

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU LEADERS RECEIVE LECTURERS' GROUP--Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, including Hu Jintao, Ding Tingmo, and Xu Caidong, received in Guiyang yesterday afternoon a central group of cadres-lecturers. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the province's 29 million people, Hu Jintao, Ding Tingmo, and Xu Caidong extended greetings to the comrades of the central lecturers' group. On behalf of all members of the central lecturers' group, (Li Zhoushu), leader of the central lecturers' group, expressed thanks for the concern of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. He said that the group must earnestly learn from the province while carrying out their work and make contributions to the province's educational reform. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1424

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK050115 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened on the morning of 22 August in Shijiazhuang City.

The meeting was presided over by Wu Qingcheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. At the meeting, all members listened to the explanation made by Diao Zhong, vice chairman of the educational, scientific, cultural, and public health commission under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, concerning the "Draft Decision on the Campaign of Respecting Teachers." Through warm discussions and conscientious revisions, all members unanimously adopted this decision. At the meeting, members also listened to the explanation made by Li Yinglin, vice chairman of the Shijiazhuang Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, concerning the "Shijiazhuang Municipal Draft Regulations on Managing the City's appearance and environmental Sanitation;" listened to the explanation made by Zhang Furui, deputy director of the provincial Public Health Department, on behalf of the provincial People's Government concerning the "Hebei Provincial Draft Regulations on Managing Public Health;" listened to the explanation made by Shi Yingxin, director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, on behalf of the provincial Provisional Stipulations on Managing Country Fair Trade;" listened to the report made by Han Jinxian, chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission under the provincial People's Government, concerning the Hebei provincial work regarding minority nationalities; and listened to the report made by Song Qian, deputy director of the provincial Agricultural Department, on behalf of the provincial People's Government, on the implementation of the "Hebei Provincial Stipulation on Managing Crop Seeds."

Attending the meeting were Yue Zongtain, Zhang Zhenchuan, Liu Ying, Zhang Kerang, Wang Yu, and Wang Youhui, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Zuqu, vice governor of the province, Zhang Pingdong, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Liu Zongxin, deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of the Shijiazhuang City People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible comrades of the organs under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the provincial People's Government.

Group discussions and examinations of the meeting will begin on 23 August.

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN'S NI ZHIFU SPEAKS AT IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

SK121150 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The 3-day on-the-spot meeting sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee to exchange experiences in ideological and political work successfully concluded on 27 August.

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke at yesterday's meeting.

Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over yesterday's meeting. Attending yesterday's meeting were Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Yang Jingheng, Liu Zengkun, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, and Chen Yiyi, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee; Yang Huijie, vice chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Yu Fujing, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Nie Bichu and Li Lanqing, vice mayors of the municipality Mao Changwu, adviser to municipal People's government; Zhou Ru, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Tan Songping, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; and Zheng Wantong, secretary general of the municipal CPC Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Ni Zhifu said: The current 3-day on-the-spot meeting to exchange experiences in ideological and political work has been held very successfully. This meeting has been mainly devoted to further unifying the thinking of leading cadres at all levels, actually paying attention to the ideological and political work, and enabling CPC Committees at all levels to lead work in this regard in a conscientious and responsible manner.

Recently the municipal CPC Committee conducted an investigation on ideological and political work throughout the municipality, with the participation of more than 500 people, including responsible comrades of various departments and commissions under the municipal CPC Committee and of various districts, counties, and bureaus. In this investigation, more than 100 units at the grass-roots level and tens of thousands of cadres and the masses have been involved. The main purpose of this extensive investigation conducted by the municipal CPC Committee is to clearly understand the ideological situation of cadres and the masses, and, on the basis of this situation, strive to find new ways and methods to strengthen and improve ideological and political work

in order to solve a number of problems in a down-to-earth manner, and ensure the smooth development of reform and the open policy. Thanks to the attention and efforts of CPC Committees at all levels, much headway has been made in this work, and the responses from various circles are very good. Through this investigation we have mastered many first-hand materials and acquired a relatively comprehensive understanding of the ideological situation of cadres and the masses. In line with the demand of the municipal CPC Committee on conducting investigation and solving problems simultaneously, all departments and units have solved many practical problems in the course of conducting investigations. For instance, they have reorganized those leading bodies whose party style was seriously unhealthy and which refused to grasp ideological and political work for a long time. They have given face-to-face help to those units whose ideological and political work was relatively weak. As a result, many of such units have witnessed remarkable changes. On the basis of investigation, we have begun to study how to solve general problems in ideological and political work, such as how to strengthen the work of CPC Committees after implementing the system of plant directors being designated to assume responsibilities; how to strengthen the self-management of ideological and political work under the new situation; and how to rapidly improve the quality of the political workers' contingent. In particular, through this extensive investigation and study, all departments have discovered and summed up many typical examples for distinctively and effectively developing ideological and political work. Now more than 50 typical examples have been summed up and popularized, including the six typical cases which have been introduced this time. We should not underestimate these typical cases. These typical cases will not only provide us with the examples from which we can learn, but also strengthen the confidence of the people in achieving success in the ideological and political work and enhance and deepen the people's understanding of the ideological and political work in the new period. We have already made a good beginning in the current investigation campaign. So long as we make unremitting efforts, we will be able to make breakthroughs and progress, and to create a new situation in ideological and political work.

Then, Comrade Ni Zhifu made eight suggestions for strengthening ideological and political work.

1. Leading cadres at all levels should conscientiously understand the six basic experiences introduced by six model units at this on-the-spot meeting, enthusiastically disseminate these experiences, and unswervingly attend to ideological and political work. Following are the six principal experiences introduced at the meeting by the No. 3 dyed-yarn fabric mill, a bicycle plant, the No. 1 municipal engineering company, the Xingang shipping yard, the Hongqiao District nonstaple food company and the municipal bus company:

a) They attended to both material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization to ensure that their undertakings go forward along a path of current socialism. Just as what they said, "we persistently attend to both civilizations, simultaneously assign two tasks, shoulder two heavy burdens, and score two achievements;" b) They closely linked education on communist ideals with the current fighting goals to lead the people to do their own jobs solidly. They have turned their lofty ideals into such concrete deeds as "loving the country, their factories, and their jobs;" and fostered "the spirit of a

flying pigeon," "spirit of the No. 3 dyed-yarn fabric mill," and "the spirit of the Xingang shipyard" to urge the people to advance. They have created achievements in conducting education on ideals in a solid and concrete manner; c) Closely in line with the actual conditions of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and focusing on implementing the party's current policies, they have conducted ideological and political work; d) They widely conducted extensive, colorful and healthful sparetime activities in line with the characteristics of the young people; e) They linked the work of explaining principles to the masses with the work of showing concern about the masses' livelihood and helping them solve their practical problems. They explained the principles with patience and rendered service with enthusiasm; and f) Party members and party-member leading cadres are strict with themselves and play an exemplary role among the masses. "They will be the first to do the things that they urge the people to do, and they will never do the things that they urge the people not to do." We should master their experiences. First of all, we should master their experiences of firmly and unshakably believing the ideological and political work. First, they firmly and unshakably believe the fact that they must strengthen ideological and political work under the new historical situation of conducting reforms and opening to the outside world. Second, they firmly and unshakably believe the fact that they will be able to successfully conduct ideological and political work under the current situation. This is a prerequisite for their achievements in conducting ideological and political work.

2. We must persist in the principle of putting ideological work first and regarding political work as the lifeblood to better serve and submit to the general tasks and goals of the party. We must never take a passive attitude toward the principle of enabling ideological and political work to serve the general tasks and goals of the party. It is the fine tradition of our party that we always persist in the principle of putting ideological work first and seek unity of thinking in the whole party whenever we realize a strategic turn or fulfill a task. Fundamentally speaking, the reasons why ideological and political work plays a role as the "lifeblood" are to ensure the socialist characteristics of our undertakings and work, and to educate the whole people to persist in the correct political orientation.

3. In developing ideological and political work, we should stress the scientific sense and militancy and solve the current problems of ideological right and wrong with a clear-cut stand. At present, the main trend of the ideological situation is good and healthy, but many people still have ideological confusion. To clarify this ideological confusion, we must clearly answer questions on some problems of ideological right and wrong. This is an important task of ideological and political work. We should resolutely correct the erroneous idea of "doing everything for money," the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, and the phenomenon of worshiping and having blind faith in things foreign. This aims at better implementing the principles of reform, opening to the outside world and energizing the economy, but never means to take the road back. Only by adhering to the four fundamental principles and struggling against erroneous tendencies can we develop our cause in a correct direction.

4. In terms of forms and methods of ideological and political work, we should correctly handle the relationship between inheritance and creation. In its protracted revolutionary history, our party already formed a set of fine traditions in developing ideological and political work, such as the tradition that our party members and leading cadres set an example for others, teach others by personal example as well as verbal instructions, and use their own model behavior to affect and lead the masses; the comradely and equal relations and unity between officers and men and between the higher and lower levels inside the revolutionary contingent; the method of implementing the party's political work down to every grass-roots organization; the tradition of showing concern over the livelihood of the masses and providing the masses with fuel, rice, oil and salt, while undertaking political mobilization; the formula of unity, criticism, and unity; the principles of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient; the principles of correctly handling and distinguishing the contradictions among the people from contradictions between ourselves and the enemy; the principles of integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts, proceeding from realities in doing everything, and not indulging in empty talk; and the principles of making a concrete analysis of historical mistakes and giving prominence to summing up experience and conducting ideological education. All these fine traditions are suitable for us today, and thus must be carried on and developed further under the new historical conditions. It is wrong to regard these fine traditions as outmoded ideas, and it is all the more wrong to regard these fine traditions as "leftist" ideas and then completely negate them.

We should not only carry on these fine traditions in developing the ideological and political work, but also should study and explore new forms and methods which are suitable for the new situation. The vast number of the masses and cadres at the grass-roots level throughout the municipality have already gained some new methods and experiences. Some enterprises have established a series of regulations and systems for ideological and political work, and are striving to standardize the work in a scientific and systematic manner. Some enterprises have established a mass network for ideological and political work and an information feedback system to grasp the masses' pulse of ideology at any time in order to successfully develop ideological and political work at each level. In this regard, some units and enterprises have conducted target and system management and carried out ideological education, administrative measures, and economic means in a comprehensive manner. Some units have introduced the system of personal responsibility for ideological and political work and formulated methods for assessing the cadres engaged in political work. Generally speaking, at present the work in this regard has just begun, ideological and political work is still a weak link, and a new situation has not been created as yet. The people should be encouraged to expand their field of thinking, be bold in making explorations, and be brave in blazing new trails in the course of reforming ideological and political work.

5. Cadres engaged in political work at all levels have made contributions to the party cause, and have constituted an indispensable contingent for building the socialist modernization drive. We should strengthen organizational building and intensify and readjust the political worker contingent. We should

strengthen organizational building and intensify and readjust the political worker contingent. We should improve the cultural quality and theoretical level of the cadres engaged in political work. We should also correctly criticize the work done by political work cadres and overcome the prejudice existing in society.

6. Correcting party style with the greatest determination and boldness is an urgent need for heightening revolutionary spirit and arousing the people's enthusiasm, as well as the key to strengthening ideological and political work. The findings from the ideological and political work have indicated that the broad masses of cadres and the people have supported the major policies and principles of the CPC Central Committee, are satisfied with economic development and living improvements, and have praised the CPC Central Committee for its good policies. However, the people have complaints. In particular, they have complaints about incorrect party style. The current unhealthy tendencies of taking advantage of office to seek private gains and seriously practicing bureaucracy have consciously brought about the greatest damage to the party and the socialist undertakings. Although only a minority of people in the party are engaged in unhealthy practices, we should not underestimate their destructiveness. A major measure for realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style is to conscientiously check and handle the activities of cadres at and above the county level being not responsible for their jobs or seriously violating the law and discipline. The whole party should be engaged in the work of strictly checking and handling unhealthy practices. At present, some people have organized "ties of giving money as a gift, trying to establish relations with somebody, and doing somebody a favor." If we do not smash these three ties, we will not be able to thoroughly correct party style.

7. Party committees at all levels and the whole society should be concerned about and pay attention to spiritual civilization in order to create good social conditions for successfully conducting ideological and political work. We should comprehensively tackle problems concerning public security, manage and use such modernized propaganda means as radio, television, the press, and publications; pay attention to studying policies concerning social and economic life; and correct the ill practices of preventing the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

8. We should continue to deeply conduct investigations and studies on ideological and political work. Since the beginning of this year the municipal CPC Committee has adopted such a way of attending to ideological and political work as conducting education on ideals and discipline in a specific manner closely in line with the actual conditions of conducting reforms and opening to the outside world; solved some practical problems on the basis of conducting investigations and studies and summing up experiences; and upgraded the level of ideological and political work in the new situation. Viewed from past experiences, these practices are feasible. We must continue to implement these practices in the near future.

Comrade Ni Zhifu emphatically stated: The experiences introduced by these units have given replies to the basic question concerning realization of ideological and political work under the current situation, and are of

universal significance to a certain extent. Their experiences are specific, real, fresh, and convincing. We are going to disseminate their experiences throughout the municipality. All units should learn from their experiences in a solid manner in line with their own actual conditions.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Wu Zhen called on party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality to well study Comrade Ni Zhifu's speech, to learn the advanced experience of these six units, and to promote ideological and political work to a new level.

Attending the meeting were more than 1,100 people, including principal responsible persons of municipal-level departments, commissions, and offices, principal party and administrative responsible persons of the prefectures, counties and bureaus, responsible persons of the municipal Trade Union Council, the municipal CYL Committee, the municipal Women's Federation, and some ideological and political workers.

CSO: 4005/1425

NORTH REGION

CYL ROLE CITED IN ACHIEVING PROSPERITY FOR RURAL AREAS

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN [CHINA YOUTH] in Chinese No 4, Apr 85 pp 16-17

[Article by reporter Jiang Feng [5592 6265]: "Our cause Points Toward Prosperity for All; a Visit with Xing Chongzhi, Secretary of the Hebei CPC Committee"]

[Text] On 2 April 1984, a special train pulled slowly into Gucheng Station in Dingxing County. As the train came to a stop, CPC Baoding Prefectural Committee Secretary Zang Zhenguo [5258 2182 0948] and CPC Dingxing County Secretary Zhang Changhai [1728 2490 3189] were coming aboard the train.

"I have not come to call on you." CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang was passing through this place on his way south for an inspection and, after meeting them, was speaking candidly.

"When you pass through our place you must always stop for a visit." In his reply, Zang Zhenguo was not at all offended, knowing that the general secretary did not wish to disturb local cadres when he went out on inspection.

General Secretary Hu turned to Zhang Changhai and asked: "What are your plans for this year?"

"This year we need to increase the income for all people in rural areas throughout the county by 100 yuan." After Zhang Changhai explained the target for which they were striving, he also reckoned some accounts at his finger tips for the general secretary, to demonstrate the feasibility of pointing for the 100 yuan increase.

After Comrade Yaobang heard this he cheerfully said: If you reach your goal, please come to Beijing at the end of the year and make a report. A single stone sets a thousand ripples in motion. In order to attain the 100 yuan increase for the people, "A grand discussion on achieving prosperity" unfolded from Dingxing County to Baoding Prefecture and from there on throughout Hebei Province, with everyone everywhere in the counties, townships, villages and households talking about how to achieve prosperity.

On 4 January 1985, a bus pulled into Zhongnanhai. Here was the Baoding Prefecture 100 yuan increase group to report happily to the CPC Central Committee and to the general secretary that: 20 of the counties in the prefecture as a whole had attained the 100 yuan per capita increase and that 61 of the 141 counties in Hebei Province had reached this goal too.

With China's 800 million peasants, an income increase of 100 yuan per capita could amount to an overall increase of 80 billion yuan. This means that our nation's total output value in agriculture could double in 3 years!

The development of things is uneven and, in reality, the rate of increase for the country as a whole may not be like this. Still, even if we were to reduce the rate by half, the doubling of China's agriculture can be expected soon and prosperity for the peasants of China is not far off either. The success of Baoding Prefecture, then, is an inspiration for us.

How has the Hebei Provincial Committee dealt with this work? What should the primary organizations of the CYL be doing in "the grand discussion on achieving prosperity?" I had come to Shijiazhuang to interview Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535] a Hebei Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee secretary, who had worked in the CYL Central Committee for many years. Unexpectedly, he was just then in Baoding conducting investigation and research. After I too had returned to Baoding to seek him out, Comrade Xing Chongzhi "squeezed" out the time early one morning to grant me an interview. With great insight he pointed out that--

The Ideal for a Communist Party Member is To Achieve Prosperity for the People

In discussing the 100 yuan per capita increase for Baoding Prefecture during 1984, Comrade Chongzhi first of all affirmed that "it was under the kind attention of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Yaobang, that the local leading cadre in party and government had gone all out to bring the results of the activism in agricultural production into full play.

As though lost in thought, and after muttering to himself for a moment, Comrade Chongzhi said, "What is it that the people hope the communist party will do? During the period of the democratic revolution, they hoped that we would lead them to overthrow the three big mountains and that we have done. During the period of peaceful construction, they hoped we would lead them to prosperity; this we are doing now and some among the masses have begun to take the road toward prosperity. If we cannot steadily improve the people's material and cultural livelihood, the party's standing may tend to falter in their minds and they may not genuinely and sincerely support our communist party."

"Frankly speaking, for many years past our understanding on this question was inadequate." With emotion, Comrade Chongzhi said that "Although during the 1950's Chairman Mao many times called for declaring war on the globe with the intent of having the people prosper, because of the leftist line plus the ideological influence of the natural economy, the people became poorer and poorer. From the day our party was founded, we took the realization of socialism and communism as our ideal. The elimination of poverty is essential to socialism and it is imperative that the people prosper under communism. From start to finish, we ought to have a firm belief in and unremittingly strive for prosperity for the state and for the people." These words epitomize the basic point of departure for a communist.

Continuing, Comrade Chongzhi, who is in touch with the actual situation in Hebei Province, said "With unity of thought it is possible to have unanimity in action. In the course of making adjustments in its leading group, Wuji

County in Shijiazhuang Prefecture has resolutely observed that they must 'change course and change models,' shift over from a 'grain and cotton model' to a commodity economy model; they must shift over from the 'stability model' to one that opens up and blazes new trails; they must change from a 'political model' to one that serves the economy; they have emphasized the selection of young people with culture to 'let the rank and file cross the river' to charge and shatter enemy positions. A famous Chinese saying holds that: 'there is no prosperity without talent.' People who like to play chess know better still the hows and whys of 'coping with the chariot by letting the rank and file cross the river.' Whoever has the ability to lead the masses to prosperity in accord with the line, principles and policy of the party, we will reinstate, even letting him reign if it is in this way that the peasants will have hope of prosperity. If all basic level units have the courage to reform, to liberate their thinking, to be politically sensitive and to rectify party practices, they will be able to pay special attention to economic work, will be able to guide the masses in eliminating poverty and achieving prosperity, to realize the quadrupling goal of the leading group and the Chinese peasants, nay, to be more precise, the Chinese people as a whole will be able to achieve prosperity!" Yes, in the minds of the people, it is this kind of communist they are seeking.

Interview on Plans for Prosperity, Searching out Poverty and Helping With Prosperity

During our interview, I told Comrade Chongzhi that from the viewpoint of some youths in the city, "with 10,000 yuan households in the rural areas, it is possible for the peasants to make a fortune." In the eyes of these youths, this is a matter for both admiration and envy.

After hearing this, Comrade Chongzhi smiled good naturedly. "It is true that in the last 5 years 90 percent of the peasants in China already have resolved the problem of dressing warmly and getting enough to eat and have begun to step onto the road toward prosperity. But people are far from imagining that this in itself is to be wealthy. Strictly speaking, income is still at a very low level and the number of 10,000 yuan households are few."

Shortly afterward, Comrade Chongzhi changed the subject, saying that "What we are pointing toward is to have the people as a whole achieve prosperity. In the past we also spoke of 'prosperity for all' which, in fact, meant everyone was bound up together in a senseless poverty where no one enjoyed any prosperity. What is the goal at present in the party's policy for making people prosperous which allows a part of the people to become prosperous first? The objective of letting a part of the people prosper first is to help those who have not yet done so. Last year, a 'grand discussion on achieving prosperity' was launched throughout Hebei Province, which was mutually balanced by those elders and brethren who wished to let 'what was eaten be dug from the land' generation after generation, by those who mulled over how to become prosperous and by those who wondered why they still were not. In a word, the sense of this discussion was to search out ways and means to prosperity."

"In the last few years, many of our leading cadres frequently have gone down to look after the special households in the areas that need support. But the problem in this is that it is not enough to merely look after them, we must also consult with them on methods for achieving prosperity. We must plan for and seek prosperity. As for households with material difficulties, again we ought to talk over with them ways and means for seeking and attaining prosperity. We ought to search out and help the poor to prosper." This, without doubt, is a new topic for discussion in leading China's peasants to prosperity for all. I was extremely interested on hearing this.

"One of the main reasons why the Baoding Prefecture was able to attain good results in the 100 yuan per capita increase last year was that the leadership cadre there went down to the lower levels to seek out good experience and good methods, sought out the masses and capable people to discuss with them methods for attaining prosperity, consulted with cadres, specialized households and with households in material difficulty on ways to achieve prosperity and put these methods into effect village after village and household after household."

Comrade Chongzhi zestfully explained that "Our administrative specialists in Baoding went down into places like Liuxiazhuang, Jingzihui, etc, which are in the most straitened circumstances in Laiyuan County and discussed plans for achieving prosperity with the masses there; a party secretary from Xushui County personally visited three large families of stockbreeders, summed up their experience in achieving prosperity and gave impetus to the development of the stockbreeding trade; a CPC committee secretary from Dingxing County, on the train under military orders for the general secretary, had helped Xingyuan Village and the Beijing Fengtian Automobile Plant in the county seat to pool their resources to build a branch plant, to specialize in the repair of Japanese-made automobiles and opened up a new path for enterprises in the villages and towns; the party committee in Fuping County sought out people capable of achieving prosperity within the county limits, then brought them together, provided them a specified subsidy and organized them to help achieve prosperity in one township after another. At present, every county, township, village and household throughout Hebei Province is pooling its wisdom and efforts to study and open up new paths to prosperity."

"The day that the 800 million peasants become prosperous will be a vigorous time for the Chinese economy. We try, by inquiring about plans for prosperity, by inquiring into helping the poor become prosperous, and oh yes, we also have had people recently inquiring into capabilities; by engaging in activities through these 'three inquiries,' we are trying to help the peasants achieve prosperity as quickly as possible." The words of Comrade Chongzhi should cause those people who were worried lest the rural areas be polarized into the rich and poor to be at ease and even more, should make the people of our era feel that the peasants' age-old yearning for "getting rich" will truly come to pass in the not too distant future and that the road to prosperity for all is becoming broader and broader.

The CYL Stands at the Forefront

Comrade Chongzhi personally asked about the conditions for publishing and disseminating the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN journal and warmly encouraged us to run the publication as a "good teacher and helpful friend" for young people. While discussing the organizing of youths and peasants to launch grand discussions on achieving prosperity, currently underway in sectional and regional CYL organs, I asked him, in his capacity as a former CYL cadre, to chat about what role the CYL should play in this discussion; Comrade Chongzhi threw up his hands, saying "following the historic changes, the CYL organs have unfolded activities which center on building the four modernizations, have done penetrating work in the economic sphere; I worked for the CYL in former days when it already had changed over from a professional to a non-professional format and much of my past experience is no longer applicable. My comments would be improper." On my urging, Comrade Chongzhi said: "In this grand discussion, the CYL should not merely add fuel to the fire, rather it must stand at the forefront." When it is opportune for him to speak he does know and certainly he is no amateur.

In the tide of economic reform, a good many groups and organizations at basic levels in the villages are just beginning to be aware of how to manage their finances and are at a loss as to what to do. Please let's listen to the views of Comrade Chongzhi.

Practice. "In this grand discussion, CYL cadre and members must not be outsiders, but should place themselves in the midst of these discussions and take the lead in implementing the party's policies for making the people prosperous. As compared with the older peasants, the thinking of the young peasants is more dynamic, energetic and exuberant and groups and organizations at the basic levels in rural areas ought to make full use of this advantage, helping the young peasants take the lead in achieving prosperity and at the same time cultivating in them the noble character of not forgetting others, so as to help gain prosperity in common with those households in difficulty."

Conducting propaganda. "In this grand discussion, CYL cadres and members ought to work hard at publicizing the party's policies on making the people prosperous, on the excellent situation in agriculture and on the great significance of the second major reform in the rural areas. They also ought to publicize the experience of specialized households in overcoming poverty and becoming prosperous."

Support. "In this grand discussion, CYL cadres and members should enthusiastically support young people with ability and youths in the specialized households, to ensure that they are confident about and able to acquire and display their prosperity; they should not permit them to block, restrict or squander their prosperity."

Satisfaction. The CYL Committee of Dingxing County set up more than 60 night schools for science and technology, established consulting centers for science, technology and culture, founded service stations for foreign reference data,

all of which were welcomed by the young peasants. Why? Because the young peasants yearn for and are seeking knowledge in culture, science, technology and management. The CYL county committee has tried to offer this knowledge to the countryside by every means possible in meeting the peasants ardent wishes, so it is obvious that the rural areas must welcome receiving it. Therefore, in this grand discussion, CYL cadres and members ought to satisfy the young peasants' desire for knowledge."

Practice, propaganda, support, satisfaction are the aspirations that Comrade Chongzhi has for the work of the CYL organizations in the grand discussion on achieving prosperity. We believe that the vast number of CYL members and youths that are battling the great waves among the powerful currents of economic reform in the rural areas, also will never disappoint the ardent expectations of this former CYL worker.

12917

CSO: 4005/1117

4 October 1985

NORTH REGION

PARTY ESTABLISHES TIES WITH HOUSEHOLDS TO PROMOTE FARM POLICIES

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIN [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, May 85 pp 28-29

[Article by Ren Jie [0117 2638]: "Party Members Establish Ties With Household; a Good Form for Political and Ideological Work in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] The launching of activities that bring party members into close ties with households in the Beijing suburbs and which focus on the party's central tasks, are developing ever more deeply and already have become one of the important forms for political and ideological work and are a major aspect of building the party organization at the grassroots level in the rural areas.

With the gradual setting up of the various forms of production responsibility systems in the rural areas since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, there is a pressing need to establish a whole set of appropriate political work systems which will give full play to the role of the party branch as fighting bastion and to the role of party members as exemplary vanguards. Activities that bring party members into close ties with the households are being conducted to meet precisely this situation. At present, there are 3,771 party branches in the rural areas; the 76,522 party members who have assumed responsibility for household contracts represent 69.2 percent of the total party members in the rural areas. Altogether, they have made 357,927 household contacts.

One of the forms for party members contacts with households is the general contact, such as with all members of a village or commune, according to whether they reside far or near, or as determined by a production team or organization, and distinct from contacts by individual party members. A second form is that of keypoint contacts, namely with key households, such as those entitled to the five guarantees: those with production or livelihood difficulties, those where families don't get along and "households to be followed closely" with respect to family planning, etc. A third form is one in which party and CYL members or in which party, CYL members, militia and the women's federation combine with households, form groups in combination with households, taking party members as their core and which, acting together, do a good job of household contacts. In addition, there are also units that have adopted methods that combine both general and keypoint contacts which is also a good form.

The activities in party member contact with households that are being universally launched in the Beijing suburbs, have furnished a very good example of how political and ideological work can serve economic work in the rural areas.

After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, how to implement the party's various policies for the rural areas became the central task for the party in the rural areas. Owing to a long period of "leftist" ideological influence, some cadres and people have doubts about the party's current policies and can "think about being rich without daring to become so." Consequently, to publicize earnestly the party's policies and to clear away obstacles in the thinking of the masses has become the most important task in party members contacts with the households.

In the course of implementing the production responsibility system at the Luojiagou Production Brigade of the Xiongerzhai Commune in Pinggu County, discussions were held first of all for party members as to whether "implementing the production responsibility system was an advance or a retreat, whether it was socialism or capitalism," to counter confused ideas among the masses and to enable party members to grasp the significance of implementing the production responsibility system. Afterwards, party members, by means of thoroughgoing and wide-spread publicity among the households of the masses, helped the masses to distinguish correctly the differences between implementing the production responsibility system and "restoration" and "retrogression," and between the production responsibility system and dividing the land and individual farming; they resolved ideological hangups on the part of the masses and made it possible for the production responsibility system to be put into effect quickly.

Shicheng Commune is located in the mountainous area of Miyun County where mountain farms are extensive, with 10 mu per capita and afforestation conditions are very good. In the spring of 1981, the commune divided the mountain into private plots, yet could not put this decision into effect because a good many commune members were worried that the policy would change again and they refused to accept authorization certificates for forest land. The commune convened a meeting of party members and issued instructions on three assignments: first, there was need to give publicity to the party's forestry policy, namely that it would not change for a long time to come and that it not only permits one to keep whatever he produces but also includes the right of inheritance; second, was to mobilize household contacts to accept the authorization certificates returning the forest land; third, was to mobilize everyone to go up to the mountains to plant trees. All of the commune's 286 party members went separately deep among their own contacts in the 1,436 households of commune family members to carry out ideological work and led the way to the mountains to plant trees. When the commune members saw that party members were leading the way, they quickly overcame their misgivings, actively took back their authorization certificates for the forest land and went up the mountain one after the other to plant trees. Within a week, 1,157 household commune members had accepted their authorization certificates for forest land and more than 20,000 trees had been planted on 2,400 mu of private plots on the mountain.

To implement the system of party member contacts with households, they established a close relationship between the party and the masses. When the masses have difficulties, they are willing to ask party members to help solve them; when they have suggestions, they are willing to inform the party members. A good many families that could not get along before have switched over to a harmonious relationship, those without family and unable to care for themselves are looked after, party members have genuinely become close friends with the masses and the party's warmth pervades a thousand families and ten thousand households.

Hu Zhongyi, [5170 0022 5030] party member of the Hefangkou Production Brigade, Xizhuang Peoples Commune in Huairou County, is responsible for maintaining contact with the five guarantee household of Kong Yunsheng, who is over 70 years old. This old man is very weak and often ill. He is unable to provide for his own livelihood. Of his own accord, Hu Zhongyi helps the old man wash his clothes, prepare his meals and gather firewood; when he was busy with his own work he would ask his wife to help out; he also found time to go to a place 40 to 50 li away to fetch the old man's younger sister to come visit with him. Gratefully, the old man said "This socialism and the communist party aren't so bad! If I were in the old society who would bother about these old bones of mine!"

In the fall of 1982, the rural areas in the Beijing suburbs went further in implementing the system of linking production to contractual responsibility. "Fixing of farm output quotas for each household" and "contractual responsibility for each household" became the main forms of the responsibility system and the pattern of taking each family and each household to be the production unit replaced the "collective" production pattern. This profound change not only was a strong assault upon the old agricultural style, but also posed new questions for the activities of party members in contact with households. The "two contracts" production responsibility system has stimulated the peasants' production activism and has brought untold benefits to them. However, because of the ideological fetters of the old production style over a long period of time, many peasants "could think about being prosperous but did not know how to go about it." Consequently, helping their household contacts devote their energies to becoming prosperous, particularly helping to develop the production of those commune members with difficulties in production or livelihood and to raise their living standards, became an important part of the party members' work.

The Yanqing County CPC Committee popularized the experience of the Hongqidian Peoples Commune, mobilizing all party members and cadres in the county to work out a plan for helping commune members to become prosperous. They became deeply involved with each family and household and, starting from reality, helped more than 31,000 household commune members work up a plan devoted to becoming prosperous and helped them to realize it. This not only made for close relations between the party and the masses but also provided thoroughgoing publicity for the party's policies.

Comrade Zuo Zengzhang, [1563 1073 1813] CPC member of Gucheng Village, Huzhuang Township in Tongxian County, established contact with the members of two commune households in this village holding the maximum contracts for wheat. He frequently went to the wheat fields that were under contract by these two households to acquaint himself with the situation and to guide them in scientific farming. In overseeing the wheat fields, it didn't matter whether it was irrigating for the jointing of wheat, irrigating seeds at the filling stage, the spreading of phosphate fertilizers or the control of insects, he offered both help and advice. As a result of the great efforts on the part of the contracting householders and the help of Zuo Zengzhang, the commune members in both households reaped a bumper harvest.

The 22 party members of the Sanzuoan Production Brigade in Changgou Township, stayed in close contact with commune members in all 156 households and among these concentrated on 42 households that had production and livelihood difficulties and treated them as households with priority contracts. As a result of the help given by the party members to these households in difficulty, by the end of 1983, 30 of the households had already cast off their poverty and were on the road to prosperity and 15 had become specialized, priority households.

Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee in 1984 clearly pointed out that: the emphasis in rural work is to be on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system, raising the level of the productive forces, dredging and regulating the circulation in irrigation canals and developing commodity production.

Putting the system of responsibility in agricultural production into effect everywhere has liberated productive forces and brought about the development of commodity production. To switch from an autonomous and semi-autonomous economy to fairly large scale commodity production is an inevitable process in the development of our country's socialist agricultural economy. Only by developing commodity production will we be able to further promote the socialist division of labor, raise production forces to a new level, be able to bring about a flourishing prosperity in the rural areas and be able to accelerate the realization of modernization for our nation's socialist agriculture. At the same time that party organizations at all levels of the rural areas in the Beijing suburbs are implementing Document No 1, they are seriously studying questions as to how ideological and political work can be of service to commodity production. The activities, then, of party members being in close touch with the households are gradually developing to a new stage which serves specialization, commodity production and modernization.

In order to develop commodity production, party branch secretary Zhang Maohua, [1728 5399 5478] of Zhengjiamao Village, Nanshangyue Township, in Fangshan County, took the initiative in setting up a family workshop for cement bricks with a floral design and invited commune members from the 15 households with whom he maintained close contact to come visit his house; he encouraged them to take up the production of such bricks too and also freely furnished them technical guidance, raw materials and pattern molds which made it possible for all 15 households to become specialized in cement products, 7 of which had incomes in excess of 10,000 yuan in 1984. With his help, more than 80 households throughout the village had set up this sideline production.

Party members of Donghuangfa Village, Daxinzhuang Township in Daxing County, jointly set up small enterprises with their household contacts and together developed commodity production. Since last year, 13 small enterprises such as a motor repair shop, a bread and vermicelli shop, a feed processing plant, a restaurant, etc, have been started up one after the other throughout the village, 9 of which, initiated by party members who drew contract households in to take part, netted a profit of 80,000 yuan in 1984.

It can be seen by the situation unfolding with activity that brings party members into close contact with households in the Beijing suburbs over the last few years, that it already has become a link in party relations with the masses, has laid out a net for political work in the rural areas and that it is a good form for bringing into play the exemplary vanguard role of party members. Under the new situation, the further adjustment of the industrial structure in the rural areas, the further development of commodity production and those branches that already have launched activities that bring party members into close contact with the households ought to spur them to greater development in depth; branches in rural areas that have not launched these activities ought to do so; as for the small number of branches where the activities of party members in contact with households are a mere formality, leadership should be strengthened and the activities resolutely implemented. We believe that the activities of party members in close contact with the households have been able to definitely demonstrate their vitality more and more in the building of a socialist material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas and can play a new and still greater role.

12917

CSO: 4005/1115

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BU HE SPEAKS AT FORUM OF WRITERS, ARTISTS--On 7 September, at the regional forum of entrepreneurs, writers, and artists, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, said: Our writers and artists should learn more about the affairs of our society, come into contact with reality on more occasions, and go deep into the realities of life, the real situation of the current urban economic structural reform in particular. Only in this way can they write good works reflecting the situation of reforms. He also hoped that writers and artists will expand their realm of contacts to the rural and pastoral areas and to the scientific, technical, and educational fields. This forum was jointly sponsored by the regional Federation of Writers and Artists, the regional Trade Union Council, and 30 plants, mines, and enterprises. At the forum, responsible persons of various plants, mines, and enterprises as well as some writers and artists of the region jointly studied and discussed experiences and decision on strengthening the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85 SK]

DECISION ON PERSONNEL CHANGES--Namelists of personnel appointments and removals were adopted at the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress on 31 August 1985. The meeting decided to appoint Ren Tie [0117 6993] as director of the regional Labor and Personnel Department, and Zhang Qisheng [1728 0796 3932] as director of the regional Metallurgical and Machinery Industrial Department. The meeting decided to remove Jia Cai from the post of director of the regional Labor and Personnel Department, and Che Jianguo from the post of the director of the regional Metallurgical and Machinery Industrial Department. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

HEBEI OFFICIALS HONOR MARTYRS--While the people throughout the country were marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war against Japan and the world war against fascists, Wang Zuwu, vice governor of the province, (Yun Jingmei), representative of the provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, (Sui Dao), vice commissioner of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Administrative Office, and (Wang Biao), head of Zhangbei County, visited the monument in Zhangbei County for martyrs of the joint Soviet-Mongolian armed forces who sacrificed their lives in the war against Japan and laid wreaths before it. The ribbons on the wreaths read "Eternal Glory to the Martyrs of the Joint Soviet-Mongolia Armed Forces." [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 85 SK]

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

MEETING MARKING TEACHERS' DAY--This morning the provincial CPC Committee and government held a grand meeting at the auditorium of the People's Hall to mark the first Teachers' Day. The provincial educational work conference also concluded victoriously today. A total of 400 people attended the meeting, including principal leading comrades of provincial party, government, army and mass organizations, and Xian City. Attending were Bai Jinian, Li Qingwei, Yan Kelun, Tan Weixu, Li Xipu, Li Lianbi, Zhang Bin, Xu Shanlin, Sun Kehua, (Zhang Guosi), Lin Jizhou, Sun Daren, Wu Qingyun, Tao Zhong, (Wang Shubin), (Kong Zhaowen) and (Yan Zhengjun); responsible comrades from all prefectures and cities; and representatives of teachers. Zhou Yaguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Provincial Vice Governor Sun Daren announced the decision of the provincial government on awarding the title of provincial model laborers to 29 outstanding teachers. The model laborers were awarded certificates of glory at the meeting. Then young pioneers presented flowers to them. Comrade Bai Jinian delivered a speech at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1424

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REPORT ON PLA MODERNIZATION EFFORTS

Kunyang (Australia) PACIFIC DEFENCE REPORTER in English 1 Sep 85 p 48

[Article by Clare Hollingworth]

[Text] **D**ENG XIAOPING (80) has at long last obtained unanimous support for his new defence policy. 'The People's War under Modern Conditions.' Indeed, the up-to-date theory of warfare, combined with massive changes in both headquarters and regional commanders has gradually been leaked to the media since the conclusion of the lengthy meeting of the Central Military Commission that took place in Peking from May 23 to June 6.

Already nearly a million commanders and fighters (officers and men) have paved the way for the new appointments by retiring. The 40 odd 'generals' who resigned in answer to Deng's appeal in November 1984 were allowed to retain some of the 'perks' of office, such as a telephone and the use of a car, which encouraged others to follow their example.

The appointment of three young generals with obscure backgrounds to key positions was announced in late April. By far the most important was Xu Huizi as first (Executive) Deputy Chief of Staff or, in the words of another general, 'our new Army boss', as he will serve directly under the elderly but experienced, Chief of Staff, Yang Dezhi, who was persuaded by Deng not to resign for a year or two. The only information known, even to Chinese officers, about Xu's past is that 'he has been with the General Staff for some time.'

General Zhou Wenyan was, at the same time, appointed as first Deputy of the General Political Department (Deputy Chief Political Commissar) while Zhou Nanqi was also made first Deputy of the General Logistics Department. These three men will be in charge of the day-to-day operations of the world's largest armed force during the critical period of modernization.

The three 'generals' in their early fifties are 20 years younger than their predecessors while the fourth and latest appointee, He Qizong, as one of the deputy chiefs of staff, at 42 makes him 30 years younger than the man he replaced. The Chinese stress that he is even young for the job on world standards.

The 11 Military Regions into which China has been divided since 'Liberation' are to be reduced to seven. The three main strategic ones — Beijing (Peking) (Shenyang) and Guandong (Canton) — will remain untouched. Qinghai (Lanzhou) will be incorporated with Xinjiang (Sinkiang) to form an enormous region which includes the Chinese nuclear installations at Lop Nor. Chengtu Military Region will take over part of the Kunming Region and Nanjing, much of the former Wuhan Region, where China's reserve forces are normally deployed for training. Jinan will also absorb extra territory in what is a massive operation to reduce and streamline the Army Staff.

The most important change in command is the replacement of Li Desheng, a Long Marcher and former Director of the General Political Department of the PLA (chief political commissar), as commander in Shenyang where he has been for over 11 years. Before going to Shenyang he had been a member of the standing committee of the ruling Politbureau and on good terms with the 'traitor' Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four' during the Cultural Revolution. Li was known as an able Commander and, doubtless, convinced Deng of his loyalty, as he remains today a member of the Politbureau. Li's replacement Liu Jingsong is one of the group of young officers about whom little is known who have taken over three other Regional Commands.

Shortly after he returned to power in 1979, Deng began a campaign at grass roots level to inform soldiers that infantry, armed with

simple rifles, could no longer hope to stand up to the sophisticated, fast moving tanks and artillery the Soviet Union had massed on their joint border. It was stressed that the trip wire would be maintained on the border as the late Chairman Mao had ordered and the enemy would be allowed to penetrate into the heartland — yielding space for time — before being attacked by the PLA operating in future, from armored personnel carriers, mobile artillery and fortified positions to protect cities, oil fields and other important strategic sites.

Maoist hard-liners were vocal in the PLA especially among the young political commissars and their influence is still noted by the fact that a law has been passed, but not implemented, reintroducing ranks into the PLA. Nonetheless, over the past three years a majority have come over to Deng's side. During this period while industrial plant has been modernized and up-to-date conventional arms produced, massive efforts were made to train the forces and overcome the chronic shortages of engineers and technicians caused by the closing down of universities and technical colleges during the Cultural Revolution.

Over a hundred technical institutes and colleges have been opened by the PLA, with the result that 127,000 officers are now receiving specialized higher education with emphasis on modern military science. In the past, soldiers were promoted because they were good (radical) Party members but today 85 per cent of young officers have university degrees.

In the past, too, Air Force pilots were frequently selected from among poorly educated peasants; so, too, were submarine crews. But this is no longer the case.

Prominence is now given to large-scale exercise involving several units from the Army and Air Force which culminate each autumn in massive manoeuvres. A young battalion commander told me he not only commanded his own reinforced battalion but also small units from an armored and artillery division

as well as those from an engineering corps and antichemical warfare company involving 15 types of weapons. He operated from a specially fitted light command tank thus fulfilling his 'assigned task of fortified defence,' — a phrase that would have been anathema to Mao.

The Army has now accepted positional warfare as opposed to the People's War concept, but it still stresses that advanced light weapons such as the new automatic rifle and machine gun combined with antitank guns and rockets will be of great value in modern combat.

In support of a 'People's War under Modern Conditions', the General Logistics Department has launched a comprehensive program to increase the number of warehouses, barracks and hospitals. Indeed, the director, Hong Xuezhong, claims that their facilities are now adequate for operations in time of war. But many foreign experts dispute this and express especial concern about the limited transport facilities in China.

The generally accepted theory is that in case of an emergency aggression, the Soviet Union would mount a World War II type blitz operation on Peking, using the three armored divisions they deploy in Mongolia.

The new equipment has done something to boost the morale of the Chinese fighters which had fallen in recent years owing to low pay. The days have long gone when peasants pressed their children into the Army.

Today they are kept at home, if possible, to assist in the production of poultry, fruit and vegetables for the profitable free market. Middle-ranking commanders (officers) — and bureaucrats too — are also feeling the pinch as a result of rising prices and the difficulty of keeping up with the Wangs. There are rumors that pay will be increased in the PLA, but this is difficult to believe in view of the continued pressure to reduce the budget. Meanwhile, it is hard on a soldier to draw a mere 10 yuan — \$US4 a month — the sum charged for one person to enter the local, provincial disco. ■

CSO: 4400/373

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANDONG HOLDS MILITARY CONSCRIPTION WORK CONFERENCE

SK050703 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] From 2 to 4 September, the Provincial Government and the provincial Military District held a joint conference to map out plans for this year's conscription work. Xu Shulin, standing committee member of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and political commissar of the provincial Military District, Ma Lianli, vice governor of the province, and Liu Yude, commander of the provincial Military District, attended and addressed the conference. The conference discussed and formulated measures for reforming the conscription work and improving the quality of the new recruits, and commended 17 units advanced in the conscription work.

Comrade M Lianli stressed in his speech: CPC Committees, governments, and People's Armed Forces Departments at various levels, in particular leading comrades, should fully understand the characteristics of this year's conscription work. First, they should conscientiously attach importance to and strengthen ideological and political work and conduct in-depth and extensive propaganda and education on the Military Service Law, patriotism and communist ideals in order to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm for joining the army of the masses of young people who are old enough to join the army. Second, they should earnestly put into effect all preferential policies to promote the smooth progress of the conscription work. In rural areas, it is necessary to popularize the method of balancing the burden resulting from the preferential treatment by township or town people's governments in a unified manner this year to make sure that the preferential treatment is carried out. A good job should be done in providing preferential treatment to urban non-agricultural compulsory servicemen in order to free their minds of the apprehensions about their homes and encourage them to keep their minds on their military service. Third, they should make checks to ensure the political, physical, and educational soundness of new recruits and strive to improve their quality in order to suit the need for streamlining, reorganization, and modernization of the army. Fourth, they should conscientiously strengthen leadership over the conscription work. CPC Committees and government at various levels should regard the work as a major task, make overall consideration and scientific arrangements for it and grasp it well in order to fulfill the conscription task with high quality.

CSO: 4005/1421

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC NAVY COMMANDER ON SITUATION IN PACIFIC

HK021108 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0902 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Liu Huaqing, commander of the Chinese Navy, said: As the strategic position of the Pacific is becoming more important every day and as China is gradually expanding the scale of its maritime development, the Chinese Navy will have to shoulder more and heavier tasks in both peacetime and war. The Chinese Navy is taking more measures to train more qualified personnel so as to suit itself to the needs under the new situation.

The above is the viewpoint put forth by Liu Huaqing in an article, which has been published in the weekly Liaowang, No. 35.

The navy commander said: The Pacific Ocean has never been peaceful. At present, the Pacific region's position in world politics and economy has been becoming increasingly prominent. The two superpowers are engaged in an increasingly intensified contention in this region in order to expand their respective spheres of influence and to seek hegemony. One superpower focuses its efforts on building up its strategic strike strength and speeding up the modernization of its navy and air force. At the same time, it takes Cam Rahn Bay and Danang as its advance bases so as to extend its combat capacity into the South China Sea and the nearby oceanic areas. The other superpower is also continuously building up its navy in the Pacific region. It is trying to maintain its command of the sea and its control of the air in this region by readjusting its military deployments. The scale, scope, and intensity of the two superpowers' arms race and war preparations all exceed those before the outbreak of the Pacific war in the 1940's.

Liu Huaqing said: The historical experience of the Pacific war, which was a component part of World War II, showed that in order to defend its territorial security and its maritime interests, a coastal country must have an efficient navy. The Chinese Navy is advancing along the course of revolutionization and modernization which is based on missiles, electronic equipment, and automation. We will learn from the advanced experience of other countries' navies and will adopt the most advanced technologies as quickly as possible to develop our naval equipment. At the same time, we will attach importance to the enhancement of the efficiency and scientific organizations of our military command so as to ensure high-speed mobilization, organization, deployment, command, backup actions, and other military actions.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITARY ACADEMY SCIENCE PRIZE--Beijing, 10 September (XINHUA)--China's military academy has founded its first military science prize, according to Xiao Ke, the commandant of the academy. The Liu Bocheng Scholarship of 100,000 yuan was raised by the Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Liu Bocheng, one of the founding members of the Chinese Army, is an outstanding marshal, a Marxist military theorist and strategist. He is considered a model in studying and applying Mao Zedong military thinking and has also made great contributions to it. After liberation, he worked to train high-ranking commanders for the army. The prize will be given every year to outstanding teachers of military science, Xiao Ke said at yesterday's meeting to celebrate National Teachers' Day. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 10 Sep 85 OW]

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